The New-York Times.

VOL. XXX.......NO. 9108. | NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1880. | PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE COUNTY REPUBLICANS

CONGRATULATIONS UPON THE RECENT VICTORY.

MEETING OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE—DISTRICTS NEEDING REORGANIZATION—THE NOVEMBER TRIUMPH CELEBRATED—DISCUSSING EX-PRESIDENTIAL PENSIONS—LETTER FROM MR. DOWD.

The Republican Central Committee held its first monthly meeting since the election, in Republican Hall, last night. The attendance of members was large, and the very best of feeling prevailed. The Executive Committee held a prolonged session, lasting until 8:30, so that there was abundant time and opportunity for members from the different districts to compare notes. The main issue being out of the way, such small differences as had been hidden during the Presidential contest were brought out to be aired. It was found that several districts needed attention, and the committee adopted resolutions intended to reach each particular case. The meeting was called to order soon after 8:30 by Mr. Abraham Lent. On motion of Mr. Ernest Hall, the roll-call was dispensed with. Col. Mason was ready with a budget of papers when the Executive Committee was requested to make its report. Rising when his name was called, he announced that he was requested to report the following resolution:

Resolved, That the delegates to the Central Committee of 1881 be apportioned upon the votes cast for Presidential Electors at the last election, one delegate being allowed for each 300 Republican votes or fraction thereof exceeding one-half and as follows:

District.	Delegates.	District.		Delegates.
I	6	XIV		7
II	4	XV		13
III	9	XVI		8
IV	5	XVII		15
V	9	XVIII		9
VI	8	XIX	12th Ward	8
VII	20		22d Ward	8
VIII	14	XX		11
IX	15	XXI		16
X	14	XXII		19
XI	15	XXIII		16
XII	10	XXIV	23d Ward	7
XIII	16		24th Ward	8

The resolution was adopted without discussion or opposition. "I am further instructed to report the following," said Col. Mason. Secretary Solon B. Smith read:

Resolved, That the State Committee be petitioned to empower the Central Committee to order a reenrollment and reorganization of the Republican Party in the Fourth and Fifteenth Assembly Districts of this City.

The resolution was cordially applauded, and was immediately adopted.

Col. Mason then submitted a complaint, signed by Samuel Hamburger and several other members of the Twenty-second District Association, charging that through gross mismanagement the association was in a state of chaos, that many Democrats were on the rolls, that primary meetings had been held in inaccessible places, that the campaign clubs had kept up the organization during the election, and that the district needed reorganization. The complaint took the same course as the resolution in regard to the Fourth and Fifteenth Districts.

Chairman Lent then called upon the Committee on Resolutions to make their report. Commissioner French, Chairman of the committee, stepped upon the platform and read the following:

Resolved, That we congratulate the people of the City, State, and Nation upon the triumphant success of Garfield and Arthur by an Electoral majority so great as to obviate all danger of a disputed count.

Resolved, That the thanks of Republicans everywhere are due both to the National and State Committees, not only for their zeal and energy, but for their honorable methods in conducting the late campaign; methods so utterly at variance with that long series of slanders, forgeries, and falsifications by which their political antagonists sought in vain to achieve success.

Resolved, That the thanks of this committee are hereby extended to the merchants, bankers, brokers, and other business men of this City for their active, earnest, and enthusiastic support of the candidates of the Republican Party.

Resolved, That this committee hereby returns its cordial thanks to the numerous campaign clubs for their active and intelligent work, and especially to the club organized under the auspices of this committee, and to Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, its President, for the perfect organization and successful management of the grandest civic procession that this country has ever seen.

Resolved, That in the election of Gen. James A. Garfield to the Presidency the Nation has paid a deserved tribute to his moral worth, to his brilliant intellectual endowments, and to his experience and ability as a statesman.

Resolved, That the party is especially indebted to the Hon. Chester A. Arthur for his management of the campaign in this State—a management which, while able and effective, was characterized by a modesty, dignity, and straightforwardness which entitle it to the respect and esteem of all who believe that a political campaign should be conducted with a proper regard for the proprieties and amenities of life.

Resolved, That the wisdom of the Chicago Convention in its choice of Gen. Arthur as its candidate for Vice-President has been signally vindicated by the vote through which the citizens of the State and City of New-York have expressed the regard in which he is held in his own home.

Resolved, That, regretting as we do the defeat of many of our candidates for Municipal office, we deem it a cause for special rejoicing, and an omen of success in the near future, that our opponents, in the City which they have always regarded as their stronghold, have won in the local struggle by so narrow and petty a majority.

Resolved, That the result of the late election assures:

1. The maintenance of the national credit.

2. The continued prosperity of American industries.

3. A guarantee to every citizen in every State that he shall be free to vote and that his vote shall be counted.

4. A lasting evidence that the suffrages of the American people cannot be secured by slander, fraud, or forgery, and an emphatic rebuke to all who sought to degrade our national election from a fair expression of the popular will to a contest of fraudulent device and false pretense.

5. A proof that the Republican Party can, by a firm maintenance of its principles and its policy, give to the City of New-York the good government which has been denied it by the irresponsible and arbitrary dictatorship which controls the local Democratic organization.

The resolutions were admirably read by the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, Commissioner Stephen B. French. The references to Garfield and Arthur were vociferously applauded. The resolutions were adopted, with three cheers for Gen. Chester A. Arthur.

Dr. Pierre C. Van Wyck offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this committee steps should be taken by our Representatives in Congress to so amend the Constitution of the United States as to provide that the President and Vice-President, on their retirement from office, should be admitted to life membership of the Senate.

Mr. Isaac Dayton was promptly upon his feet. He said: "This resolution, Mr. Chairman, involves a very serious question, and one that requires the careful consideration of the committee before it shall be adopted. I believe it should go to the Committee on Resolutions. I am not opposed to it, but I would object to hasty consideration of it, and prefer that the committee have time to look it over before we are asked to vote upon it."

Mr. William A. Darling also thought it was of sufficient importance, a matter of such weight and character as to bear postponement until it could be considered by the Committee on Resolutions, which was chosen to review propositions committing the party to distinctive ideas. The Central Committee should have the counsel of that committee. He was clearly of the opinion that something ought to be done for Presidents and Vice-Presidents, but whether it should take a pecuniary shape or the one proposed was a question. Mr. John D. Lawson also counseled consideration.

Dr. Van Wyck said he did not object to reference. The subject had been brought up during the last few days in the public prints, and a large number of men were convinced that the country should not lose the knowledge and experience of its retiring officers.

Mr. D. W. C. Ward thought the Republican Representatives in Washington ought to be urged to provide a pension, so that there should be no degradation possible to those officers after retiring. The resolution was referred, and the convention was adjourned.

During the meeting of the committee a complaint from Dr. D. F. Felter, of the Fifteenth Assembly District, was handed to Secretary Solon B. Smith, but was not read. He says that on the day previous to the Presidential election he called at the house of William M. Montgomery, West Thirty-fifth-street, for tickets to distribute, and received over 300, of which he left in Decker Brothers' piano factory 300, and when the men came to use them fully two-thirds of them had tickets with the names of candidates as follows: Charles A. Rapallo, Horace Russell, Frederick Smyth, Charles J. Nehrbas, for the Judiciary. Dr. Felter says he has several of these tickets in his possession, received from the girls who folded them; that he has always been a Republican since the formation of that party, and that he resides in the Fifteenth District and is ready to appear before the committee.

Just before adjournment the following letter was sent to the committee to be read to the members:

To the Republican Central Committee of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I wish to express through you to the Republican Party in the City of New-York, and to all the good citizens, irrespective of party, who united with us in the recent Municipal election, my thanks for the hearty and efficient support received by me and by the whole Republican County ticket.

I especially thank the members of your body and the many citizens both in and out of the Republican Party who labored so faithfully and earnestly for our success.

I congratulate you upon the result of the Municipal election. Although our opponents have been elected by a bare majority, we have achieved a moral victory of far greater value than the possession of any office.

The chief obstacle to our success was the belief of many that success was impossible. We have proved that it was possible. We have shown that the City of New-York cannot be confidently sold and certainly delivered by one or any number of Democratic organizations. We have ascertained that the desire for good government is stronger among the good citizens of New-York than any sentiment derived from their political affiliations upon national issues.

We have demonstrated that if the Democratic organizations of the City refuse to give good government, the people of the City will come to the Republican Party for it. I believe that they will have to come and that they will get it.

I trust that the results which we have now attained are but a prelude to substantial and conclusive victories in the near future.

I remain, gentlemen, with great respect, your obedient servant, WILLIAM DOWD.

THE INSANE ASYLUM HORROR.

HUNDREDS OF HALF-CLOTHED LUNATICS LET LOOSE IN THE STREETS—THE NUMBER OF LIVES LOST IN DOUBT.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 16.—The confusion that prevails at the scene of the burned insane asylum at St. Peter, makes it impossible to obtain definite information of the number of victims or the names even of any of the saved. The fire broke out in the gasoline works connected with the asylum, and resulted in the destruction of the north wing. The weather was cold, with a sharp wind, and the ground was covered with snow. There were about 600 patients in the building, and when the alarm was given prompt efforts were made to withdraw them from the threatened peril. The scene of confusion which ensued can be better imagined than described. The patients in the annex wing were males. Many of them refused to leave the building at all. They ran up and down the halls, screaming and crying. Of course, those who could not be forced or coaxed out of the building became the unhappy victims of the flames, and suffered a horrible death in the flames. Others were saved, some by ladders, and some by leaping from the windows. Some were nearly nude, some shoeless and hatless, and all were exposed to the severe cold of the night.

The scenes about the city during the progress of the fire were horrible. The poor dazed inmates of the asylum who had escaped from the flames were at large, half clothed, and were to be seen in all directions flying in wild fright from those who attempted to save them. The air was bitter cold, and the poor unfortunates, with half-naked bodies and bleeding feet, were running about, hiding in alleys and dark corners. Gov. Pillsbury and the persons who accompanied him to St. Peter returned here to-night. The surviving patients will be provided for at State and county institutions and in other places, and in the unburned half of the building. The officers of the institution estimate the number killed at from six to ten, but others believe it to be at least 20. Only one body has been recovered. It was recognized as that of Mr. Abrams, of Minneapolis, formerly a member of the Legislature. The loss is from $100,000 to $200,000, with no insurance.

Another dispatch says: "While the flames were slowly gaining volume, the Matron of the female department made all haste to get the inmates out, and many of them ran shrieking into the snow-drifts in their night-clothes, even burying themselves in the snow, and had to be dragged into barns and sheds, while those near by wrapped blankets and shawls around them. Hence intense suffering could not be avoided, as they had to be taken about 15 or 20 rods through the snow to the nearest shelter, which was on a hill immediately in the rear of the south wing. Several ladies were taken out of some of the rooms and halls, and several persons were got out into the halls, when they seemed determined to return to the flames. One room, occupied by two men, was broken into, and, while one of the occupants had to be dragged out, the other was determined to remain in his warm bed, and, when dragged out, he insisted on waiting to be dressed. An old man brought here from Minneapolis, by the name of Adams, was taken out dead. The principal cause of delay in getting a stream of water on the fire from the hospital hose arose from the fact that it had not been in use for so long a time that it required to be wet from end to end on the outside with hot water. In the meantime the flames spread very rapidly from the basement, filling the halls with smoke and making it impossible to do anything in the way of saving the inmates of the north wing, except by putting up ladders and prying off fire-screens from doors, taking the occupants out and actually carrying them down without clothing in many cases. At some of the windows there were three or four begging to be saved from death, while the flames were bursting from the adjoining windows at them. One poor fellow was dragged through a half-open screen and badly mangled. Assistance has been telegraphed for to Rochester, Minn., and St. Paul for food, clothing, and shelter for the men. Two-thirds of the hospital is saved. The walls of the burned part are standing entire."

Dr. Bartlett, Superintendent of the Asylum, says that there are not more than 12 lives lost, and probably as many more hurt and suffering from the bitter cold of last night. Indeed, more people are believed to be injured and dying from exposure to the weather than from burns. Other people say that as many as 20 insane people either perished in the flames or died on the cold hills during the night. So many patients have disappeared that it cannot be told who are dead and who ran away. The suffering has been terrible. Hundreds of the patients are as helpless as children, and are seemingly shocked and dazed, so as to render them almost insensible. Gov. Pillsbury has a band of workers who are doing everything possible for the comfort of the distressed. The Governor says he can make arrangements for the accommodation of most of the insane at St. Peter in the hospital houses. The ruins are being overhauled as fast as possible in the search for the dead. The officers of the institution are making every effort to discover the whereabouts of missing patients and to take care of those still here. Arrangements will be perfected before the night closes by which all will be comfortably cared for. The telegraph office here is overcrowded with messages from all parts of the State, and the greatest difficulty is met in receiving and sending any news. It is impossible to get any names to-night.

ACKNOWLEDGING HIS DEFEAT.

RED BANK, N. J., Nov. 16.—Charles Allen, the Democratic candidate for the Legislature from the Third District, who received his certificate of election from the Board of County Canvassers on a majority of 1 vote, has accepted the decision of Judge Scudder, a Democratic Justice of the Supreme Court, giving the election to G. H. Lufburrow, the Republican candidate, by a majority of 7 votes.

CLOSING THE STATE CANALS.

ALBANY, Nov. 16.—State Superintendent Dutcher to-day issued orders closing the Black River Canal on Nov. 20 inst., and all other canals on Nov. 25.

A GIGANTIC COMBINATION

JAY GOULD'S PLAN FOR CONSOLIDATING GREAT RAILROADS.

EFFORTS TO BRING THE TRUNK LINES WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI UNDER ONE MANAGEMENT—MEXICO TO BE PENETRATED AND THE PACIFIC COAST REACHED—GEN. GRANT TO BE OFFERED THE PRESIDENCY OF THE GREAT COMPANY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Associate Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, sitting in Chambers, heard arguments of counsel last week on behalf of the Directors of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad for the discharge of the Receivers appointed several years ago by the United States Circuit Court, and for the restoration of the road to the stockholders. The motion for the discharge of the Receivers was made in the Circuit Court of the Kansas District, and was argued on behalf of the company by Judge Dillon, of Iowa, no opposition, it is understood, being made on the part of the creditors. The motion was accompanied by a tender on the part of the stockholders of full payment of defaulted interest on the company's bonds, amounting in the aggregate to about $1,000,000. This sum is actually deposited to meet the overdue payments, and assurances were given that the improved condition of the road was such that future payments of interest would be promptly met. Justice Miller to-day rendered his decision, granting the motion of the petitioners and restoring the road to its stockholders upon payment of the sum due the bondholders.

This decision is important in its bearings not only upon the Missouri, Kansas and Texas road proper, but even more important in connection with a grand scheme of railroad consolidation and extension already partly arranged by the persons controlling the line of railroad named. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Road extends from Kansas City and St. Louis through the Indian Territory to Dennison, Texas, at which point it has connections to Austin, San Antonio, and Galveston, on the Gulf of Mexico. It is proposed, and the necessary arrangements have been partly made, to consolidate with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the Missouri Pacific, the Texas Pacific, and their various branches and feeders, which would carry the consolidated line to the Gulf of Mexico and the Rio Grande on the south and the Pacific Ocean on the west, and to continue the line to the City of Mexico. This is Mr. Jay Gould's scheme and its successful accomplishment would include in the combination the Wabash system, connecting the Kansas Texas line at Kansas City and St. Louis with the lakes and with the North-western States and Territories by means of the Union Pacific combination. It is understood that the main object of the pending efforts to consolidate the Central Pacific with the Union Pacific is to bring the Central Pacific into this grand combination, and thus practically control the railways of the entire continent west of the Mississippi, and south to the very heart of Mexico.

Another part of the general plan is to make Gen. Grant President of the consolidated company, first, because of his great ability to direct such a gigantic enterprise, and, secondly, because it is believed that Gen. Grant would be able to secure from the Government of Mexico every concession necessary to extend the road into the States of that country. Jay Gould and the persons managing this scheme have been working at it for some time, Mr. Gould's recent visit to the South-west having reference to the matter, and Col. Thomas A. Scott being now in that section to further the enterprise. The charter acts and various laws of Congress relating to the Pacific Railroads have been carefully examined and the Railroad Bureau of the Interior Department has been consulted, and it has been ascertained that there is nothing in the laws to prevent the contemplated consolidation, nor would the interests of the Government as a creditor of the several railroads included in the scheme be in any way prejudiced thereby. The affirmative decision of the court to-day on the motion to discharge the Receivers of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Road was necessary to the progress of the consolidation movement.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Company is called for to-morrow at Parsons, Kan. At this meeting a proposition will be presented to the stockholders to issue $25,000,000 of stock in addition to the existing capital stock of the company, and another proposition will be submitted for the issue of general consolidation mortgage bonds upon the franchises and property of the company to secure the contemplated issue of $45,000,000 of bonded debt now outstanding, and to enable the company to extend its lines by construction or acquisition to the City of Mexico.

Friends of Gen. Grant, cognizant of the plans above outlined, say the General has been fully consulted in reference to the scheme, and that it is favorably regarded by him. The present visit of Señor Romero, of Mexico, to the United States, and the recent meeting at New-York, at which Gen. Grant made an interesting speech on the immense natural resources of Mexico, the opportunities presented by that country for the profitable investment of capital in railroad and mining enterprises, and the great commercial advantages to be derived by the United States by establishing railroad communication with the States of Mexico, are believed to have intimate connection with this contemplated enterprise.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—The *Times* to-morrow will state as coming from good authority that the scheme for the consolidation of the Union Pacific, Central Pacific, and Southern Pacific Railroads under one management is being pushed forward, and that the plan for the consolidation of the first-named two roads is nearly consummated.

HOW CONNECTICUT VOTED.

PARTICULARS OF THE VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, GOVERNOR, AND OTHER OFFICERS.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 16.—The State Board of Canvassers will meet in this City to-morrow to canvass the votes cast at the recent election. The total vote for President is 132,764, and for Governor 132,763, a difference of only 1 vote, which is a close tally considering the number of candidates, but there was comparatively little scratching. Garfield has 67,078; Hancock, 64,417; Weaver, 869; Dow, 406. Garfield's plurality is 2,656; majority, 1,382. Bigelow, (Rep.,) for Governor, has 67,070; English, (Dem.,) 64,293; Baldwin, (Grbk.,) 899; Rogers, (Proh.,) 466; scattering, 15. Bigelow's plurality is 2,777; majority, 1,377. The majorities for Republican candidates below Governor are as follows: Bulkeley, Lieutenant-Governor, 1,661; Searls, Secretary of State, 1,557; Nichols, Treasurer, 1,355; Batchelder, Controller, 1,701. The average Republican vote on all candidates is 67,105, and the average Democratic vote 64,255; average Republican plurality, 2,850. The average vote for all opposition candidates is 65,599, making the average Republican majority on all candidates 1,506.

CONTESTS IN LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 16.—United States Marshal Wharton, in an interview with a reporter of the *Times* to-day, stated that the Republicans proposed to contest the seats of the Democrats returned as elected from the Fourth and Fifth Congressional Districts, and may also decide to contest the First and Second Districts. He says the late election was a farce.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Nov. 16.—Complete official returns in the office of the Secretary of State show that the majorities range from 34,955 for Valentine, member of Congress, to 33,616 for Carns, Lieutenant-Governor. The average majority on the entire State ticket over the Democratic and Greenback candidates is 33,394. The full vote of the State is about 87,500. The Greenback vote averaged about 3,800. The Saunders-Rosewater faction of the Republican Party sent out thousands of tickets with Valentine's and Carns's names erased or omitted entirely, and they predicted they would reduce the majorities of these two candidates at least 10,000 each, but the result was as above stated.

THE MOREY LETTER.

DEMOCRATS ASHAMED OF THEIR WORK—PROGRESS OF THE PROSECUTION.

The Morey letter has not ceased to be an interesting subject of conversation among newspaper readers, and the answer of Judge Davis to Mr. A. S. Hewitt's complaint was yesterday commented upon as being at once a dignified and complete reply. The general desire of everybody whose name has been connected with the shameful forgery to get rid of the odium of having consented to or aided in its publication does not escape attention. Mr. Hewitt's efforts to be rid of blame were only equaled by his readiness to be godfather to the letter on Oct. 20. William M. Price, the Chairman of the Allegany (Md.) County Committee, who has been accused of writing the Lindsay affidavit before he had found a Lindsay to swear to it, declares that he knows nothing about it. In the meantime the case of Philp is still before the Grand Jury. Among the witnesses who are here to testify is George E. C. Morey, Samuel S. Morey's half-brother, who arrived here last night from Lynn. It is expected that Mr. Ames, the expert in handwriting, will testify to-day. Mr. George Bliss, Mr. Bell, and Mr. Davenport are still at work on the case, but they are extremely reticent about it. They regard the suggestion that Henry Hercules Hadley had any part in the production of the witness Lindsay as originating from Hadley himself, and attach no sort of importance to his statement. Up to last evening Kenward Philp had not secured a second bondsman, Deputy Sheriff Fay not having come forward, and by permission of Judge Davis Philp was allowed until to-day, at noon, to procure a surety in addition to Gen. Spinola.

The witnesses who came from Cumberland have been busily engaged in collecting further evidence that may prove to be of value. Word has been received that Col. H. J. Johnson—who came on during the examination, and proved to be a valuable witness for the prosecution—has collected some information at Washington as to how the Lindsay affidavit was obtained for the Democratic National Committee. He has the register of the Queen City Hotel to show that Henry L. Walton, whoever he is, stopped in Cumberland on Nov. 4 and 5. Col. Johnson and Thomas McCardle have said that they can prove that Price sent the Democratic National Committee the substance of the Lindsay affidavit before it had been sworn to by anybody, while he was searching for some one to personate Lindsay. It was only, it appears, when the Morey letter began to create an excitement, and was indignantly protested against, that Price endeavored to decline all responsibility for the affidavit, and the man Walton, who is believed to have been sent on by a member of the Democratic National Committee, made his appearance in Cumberland in search of somebody who would consent to be passed off as Lindsay.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.—United States Chief Supervisor of Elections John I. Davenport is taking a hand in the investigation of the Lindsay mystery at Cumberland. He has been in Washington in consultation with those who are working up the case in Cumberland. It is now proposed to have the matter brought before the United States Circuit Court in New-York, which, it is believed, can take cognizance of the matter, inasmuch as the Lindsay affidavit was prepared with a view to influence the case there on trial. There is also an impression that the original affidavit was prepared in New-York and sent to Cumberland to be falsely sworn to by the fictitious Robert Lindsay. To get at the truth in the matter, a series of interrogatories has been prepared by Mr. Davenport, which will be taken to Cumberland, and put to Michael Cronly and Frank Brady, who will be required to answer them under oath. If, as is now intimated, a charge of subornation of perjury is laid against Democratic Elector Price, new interest will be given to the matter, as the question will be raised as to his ability to vote in the Electoral College. It is now clear that O'Brien, who personated Robert Lindsay in New-York, and the person who swore to the Cumberland affidavit, are two different persons.

THE MISSOURI CONGRESSMEN.

THREE GREENBACKERS WHO WILL VOTE WITH THE REPUBLICANS—TWO CLOSE DISTRICTS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Congressman Phillips, of Missouri, who is now here, thus explained to a representative of the *Post* the political attitude of the three Greenbackers known to be elected from that State to the Forty-seventh Congress: "I have this to say of the three Greenbackers elected in Missouri, that their antecedents are all Republican. Their Greenbackism I regard simply as a disguise to capture the Democratic-Greenback votes. Their sympathies are with the Republican Party, its plans and purposes, and in all test questions, where it is necessary to maintain its ascendency they will act with it. In the organization of the House, if there are Republicans enough to elect a Speaker without their votes, they will vote for a Greenbacker, to maintain their relations to the latter party, but if their votes are needed to organize the House in the interests of the Republican Party they will be had. Any calculation founded on any other basis than this will be found to be incorrect. The active and undivided support which these men received from the Republican Party points unmistakably to the conclusion that the latter had pledges from these men beforehand." Mr. Phillips says there is a tie in the Ninth District between Ford, Greenbacker, and Craig, Democrat, and that the Governor will order a new election. In the Sixth District the vote between Hazeltine, Republican-Greenbacker, and Waddill, Democrat, is close, but the indications favor Hazeltine's election. The official count will be necessary to decide who is elected in this district.

SENATOR BROWN RE-ELECTED.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 16.—There was a great crowd at the Capitol to-day to attend the election of a United States Senator. The only two candidates were Joseph E. Brown, whom Gov. Colquitt appointed in Gen. Gordon's stead, and Gen. A. R. Lawton, of Savannah, one of the leading lawyers in the State. Lawton was warmly supported by the Bourbon element in the State, while Brown commanded the Republican and liberal Democratic vote. The canvass has been very warm. The pressure here was very strong for Brown, and last night he addressed 2,000 people at a very enthusiastic meeting. Brown's election was conceded to be inevitable, but such a Waterloo as occurred was not expected. In the Senate, Brown had 28 and Lawton 16. In the House, Brown had 118 and Lawton 48. Brown's election was heartily cheered. It is considered a triumph for the liberal element in the State.

A TOWN'S VOTE THROWN OUT.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 16.—In the House, the committee to canvass the votes for the county and probate officers and Justices of the Peace has decided to throw out the entire vote of the town of Colchester for such officers, for the following reasons: A high barricade was placed in front of the ballot-box, so that voters could not see the box; the right of challenge was defeated, and the boxes were taken away and the votes not counted the next day, and no declaration was made at the meeting. The town of Colchester is, therefore, without any Justices.

PENNSYLVANIA'S VOTE ANNOUNCED

HARRISBURG, Nov. 16.—Gov. Hoyt issued a proclamation to-day announcing the election of Republican Electors in this State, and of Henry Green as Supreme Court Judge, John A. Lemon as Auditor-General, and 19 Republican and 8 Democratic candidates for Congress.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

THE REVOLT AGAINST THE IRISH LAND LAWS.

THE PROSECUTION OF THE AGITATORS—PARLIAMENT NOT YET CALLED TO MEET—MR. JOHN BRIGHT DISCUSSES REMEDIAL MEASURES.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Attached to the bill of particulars furnished by the prosecution to the traversers is a schedule of the meetings held by the league, concluding with that held at Limerick on the 2d inst., but it is expressly stated that the Government is not hereby precluded from relying on subsequent proceedings of the Land League for conviction.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* this evening, in a leading editorial article, says: "Appearances point to the Cabinet postponing its decision as to the necessity of a December session of Parliament, until to-morrow's Cabinet council."

The London correspondent of a Manchester paper says the date for the commencement of the session of Parliament is still uncertain. It is believed that the Government's Irish Land bill will enable the local courts to award compensation even to tenants evicted for non-payment of rent; give the courts more power for interference in cases of excessive rent; improve the Bright clauses in the Land act, and simplify the transfer of land.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Mr. Parnell will go to Paris immediately.

Mr. John Bright, speaking at Birmingham yesterday, strongly condemned the land laws of Ireland, which virtually gave the proprietors a monopoly of the land. Mr. Bright attributed the state of affairs in Ireland to the rejection by the House of Lords of the Compensation for Disturbance bill. With regard to the future, he said force would effect nothing. The Government would not approve chimerical projects for the transfer of land to the tenants. Mr. Bright said he believed the remedy would be a well-considered plan giving tenants security in the possession of farms and protection against constant increase of rent. This plan would include provisions by which landlords willing to sell would be able to deal with tenants willing to buy.

A dispatch from Brussels says there is good reason to believe that 8,000 rifles were shipped recently in some steamers at several Italian ports for Ireland, and that the rifles were purchased in Switzerland by some Irishmen who had come from the United States.

A dispatch from Ballinrobe says the commander of the troops there has been ordered to be ready to proceed at a moment's notice, by forced marches, in the direction of Galway, probably on account of an alleged importation of arms into the disturbed districts from America by way of the great English ports.

A member of the Land League says the expedition of the Lough Mask tenants to Lord Erne's residence has been abandoned, as the executive of the Land League refused to sanction it, on the ground that Boycott intends to quit the district. The address of the tenants has been withdrawn.

A dispatch from Dublin says: "A telegram has been received from Ballinrobe that 400 additional troops will be sent there immediately."

The Land League refused to sanction the expedition to Lord Erne's house because of the excited state of the country.

The *News*, in a leading article, says: "We may assume that the manner of dealing with the condition of Ireland will occupy the attention of the Cabinet council to-day, and probably by the end of the week the Government will have come to a decisive understanding."

The *Standard*, in its leading editorial, says it is understood that to-day's Cabinet council will take an important decision in regard to Ireland. The article hints at a split in the Cabinet. The *Times* in its leader also speaks of serious differences of opinion in the Cabinet in regard to Ireland.

At the weekly meeting of the Land League at Dublin to-day, Mr. Egan stated that the traversers intended to proceed against the *Express* and *Mail*, newspapers, for attempting to prejudice the jury and prevent the traversers from receiving a fair trial.

An additional reward of £500 has been offered for the discovery of the murderer of Lord Mountmorris.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 16.—Two leading Nihilist organizers were hanged at the fortress at 8 o'clock this morning.

AGRAM, Nov. 16.—Two violent shocks of earthquake occurred here at midnight, causing a panic, and the flight of the inhabitants is thus renewed.

GENEVA, Nov. 16.—The election of members of the new Great Council has resulted in a triumph for the anti-Catholics and extreme Radicals.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A Vienna correspondent says: "The meeting of the Austro-German Constitutionalists here on Sunday last was an imposing demonstration. Nothing can shake the fact that the Liberal German Party in the Reichsrath has quite nine-tenths of the well-to-do, educated Germans of Austria behind it in any struggle against Federalist attempts."

A dispatch from Cape Town, dated the 12th inst., says: "The Pondo Chief, Umhlonhlo, has been defeated by the Colonials, with the loss of 600 head of cattle. The Premier of the Cape Colony telegraphs as follows: 'Brownlee reports that he has sufficient force to suppress the rebellion in Griqualand, East. The situation in Basutoland is unchanged, and there is no further extension of rebellion in any direction.'"

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 16.—Fifteen hundred men have gone patrolling through Basuto-land.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—In the Senate to-day debate on M. Buffet's interpellation was resumed. M. Chesnelong, Legitimist, asked whether occult direction did not exist behind the Ministry. He intimated that the Cabinet, from dread of M. Gambetta, had retracted what it had previously approved. This remark caused an uproar in the House. M. Jules Simon attacked the Government and praised the policy of M. de Freycinet. M. Leon Say then read an order of the day proposed by M. Simon, that the Senate, being unable to countenance the policy of arbitrariness which disturbs the public peace, passes to the order of the day. M. Duverney moved that the Senate, regretting that the policy of M. De Freycinet had not been followed, and hoping that it would be pursued in the future, passes to the order of the day. Premier Ferry declined to accept either of these orders of the day, and demanded the adoption of the order of the day, pure and simple, and his motion to that effect was carried, 142 to 137.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—A dispatch from Bucharest reports that the United States Government has officially invited the Roumanian Government to send a delegate to the International Sanitary Conference, which opens in Washington on the 1st of February, 1881.

AN ARRESTED MARSHAL.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 16.—George Wingate, a United States Deputy Marshal, was arrested Nov. 13 on a charge of disorderly conduct and inciting to riot at the polls on election day. He was arraigned before Mayor Allmand, and the hearing was postponed until to-morrow, Wingate giving bail. To-day United States District Attorney Patterson issued a writ of habeas corpus, compelling the Mayor and Chief of Police to deliver Wingate before the United States court to-morrow. No action has yet been taken by the Mayor.

CALIFORNIA'S ELECTORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—Full official returns of this State show that Henry Edgerton (Rep.) receives 507 more votes for Elector than does Judge Terry, the lowest on the Democratic ticket, and is elected. The other Democratic Electors have majorities ranging from 87 to 148.

GARFIELD TO VISIT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—A private dispatch received here to-night from Gen. Garfield, says he will leave Mentor for Washington on Monday next. The purpose of Gen. Garfield's visit to Washington is to arrange some personal business affairs. He will return to his home in Ohio prior to the assembling of Congress, and will not again visit Washington until the latter part of February.

A POLITICAL LIBEL SUIT.

CONGRESSMAN RYON AND THE FRANKED ENVELOPES—A SUIT THAT WILL PROBABLY NEVER BE TRIED.

POTTSVILLE, Nov. 16.—THE NEW-YORK TIMES may properly assume the credit of placing a political libel suit in a very disabled condition. The suit in question was brought last week by John W. Ryon, defeated candidate for reelection on the Democratic ticket in the Thirteenth Congressional district, against the *Schuylkill Republican*, a weekly paper published at Minersville, an adjoining town. On the 2d of October last this paper printed an editorial in which Mr. Ryon was charged with abusing the franking privilege. The same charge was made in the *Miners' Journal* in its issue of Sept. 25, presumably on information obtained from the columns of THE TIMES. The mistake made by the *Republican* was in its choice of words. It could have conveyed the same impression, and in a much more effective manner, without stating in so many words that Mr. Ryon was a thief. No official notice was taken of the article at that time by the person most interested, but, as Mr. Ryon stated in court yesterday, he laid the paper away for future reference, probably feeling confident at the time that he would be re-elected. His is a Democratic district. Hancock obtained in it a majority over Garfield of 2,171 votes, and if Mr. Ryon had given satisfaction to his constituents during his first and last term in Congress he could not well have been beaten. His competitor is by no means personally popular, yet he was elected by a majority of 1,081 votes. Ryon considers him beneath his notice in point of ability, and on this score there can be no comparison between the men. This fact, more than anything else, has proved intensely galling to Mr. Ryon, and in a fit of spleen, and with a blind desire to wreak his vengeance on somebody, he brought suit against the editor of the *Republican*. The latter was arrested on Tuesday of last week. A bill of indictment was found against him by the Grand Jury on Thursday, and yesterday the case was called for trial. The District Attorney is a Democrat, and has just been defeated for re-election. He is just as sore over his defeat as Ryon, and was only too happy to be of assistance in railroading one of the opposing party through the courts. When the case was called yesterday, ex-Judge Green, on the part of the defense, asked for a continuance of the case for 24 or 48 hours, as sufficient time had not been allowed to bring his witnesses, some of whom lived at a distance, to Pottsville. The court saw fit to grant the application, whereupon Mr. Ryon, who was in court, stated that he could not be present if the case were not tried at once, and that if a continuance were granted the case might as well be postponed until the next term of court, which begins on the first Monday in January, 1881, when Mr. Ryon will be in his seat at Washington. Ryon's friends, a majority of them at least, were greatly surprised at his action, but, unlike him, they had not read a Washington dispatch in Saturday's issue of THE TIMES. This dispatch contained the information that the mail-bags containing envelopes franked by John W. Ryon had not been sent to the Dead Letter Office, but were laid aside for contingencies. This piece of intelligence satisfied Mr. Ryon that the defense were well supplied with the necessary ammunition for blowing up his supports. Hence his request for a continuance of the case, which in reality means that he has concluded to retire from the libel suit business.

ACCUSED OF ELECTION FRAUD.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 16.—Charles S. Fisher, a young lawyer, and a worker in the Republican Party, was before United States Commissioner Hooper to-day, on a charge of attempting fraud upon the ballot-box in the First Ward of this city at the October election. He was arrested at the instigation of District Attorney Richards, and an affidavit was made at Richards's request by the two Republican judges on duty at the polls. Fisher was Supervisor of Election at that precinct. J. G. Stowe, one of the Republican judges, testified that while he was taking out ballots he saw a bunch of ballots beside the box which he knew he had not placed there, and was about to brush them off to the floor when Fisher said they were stamped. The ballot-box is so constructed that when tickets are deposited in it each one receives a stamp on the back. On finding that these tickets were stamped they were counted. Afterward, on three different occasions, Fisher pointed out stamped tickets on the floor, two each time, and they were counted. Finally, Moore, the Democratic judge, felt a ticket fall on his knee, and said he saw an arm on that side of him. He found another ticket on the floor. He did not then accuse Fisher of dropping tickets, but Fisher was standing on the side from which the tickets came. Upon close examination of the tickets it was found that the stamp on them differed from the one then in use in the way in which the word "precinct" was abbreviated. At the completion of the count it was found that there were 14 more ballots in the box than there were names on the poll-book. The judges then went through the ballots and found 14 with the wrong stamp on the back. All of these were Republican tickets, and all were thrown out. The testimony is not yet finished.

BURGLARIES AT EAST ORANGE.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 16.—Burglaries have become so numerous here that at the last meeting of the Township Committee resolutions were introduced stating that many citizens have been victims of successful burglary, and very many others have been made aware of attempts upon their houses; that it is evident the township is infested by an organized gang of burglars, and that a continuance of this condition of things without any effort to counteract it, is fast becoming a disgrace to the township, and calculated to do it material injury in reputation and growth. The resolutions then call upon the Township Committee to exercise what power it may have in the adoption of measures for the prevention and detection of this sort of crime.

HEDDEN ASKING A NEW TRIAL.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 16.—In the United States District Court to-day, the Hon. George M. Robeson, in the case of James A. Hedden, late Cashier of the suspended First National Bank, who was convicted yesterday of making false entries in the books, made an application for a rule to show cause why Hedden should not be granted a new trial. District Attorney A. Q. Keasby was not in court at the time of the application, but said subsequently that, if the defendant's counsel would consent to try either of the embezzlement indictments on Nov. 30, and thus go into the particulars of the case, he would not oppose the motion for a new trial on the conviction already had. No decision has yet been given in reply to the proposition by either Mr. Robeson or J. J. King, of Hedden's counsel.

A WEALTHY ATTORNEY'S DEATH.

CARBONDALE, Penn., Nov. 16.—William Headly, a well-known attorney, whose death occurred at Binghamton, N. Y., Monday, was for years a resident of Carbondale. He was very successful in his profession in this State in 1862. John Headly, an extensive land owner of Keene, Penn., through which the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's gravity road passes, is a brother of the deceased man, and was interested with him in large speculations, which made them very wealthy.

THE COMPETING OARSMEN.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Hanlan did not practice to-day. Trickett, however, did. Among the candidates for a place in the international regatta Hosmer has probably improved the most. He is wonderfully fresh and well, and rows more freely since his match with Laycock. Elliott is also in very good form. Ross does not seem to be in the best health, as, like Riley, he finds the change of climate trying. There have been some offers to bet two to one against Hanlan for the international regatta.

NEBRASKA OFFICIAL RETURNS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—The *Tribune's* Omaha special says the complete returns show Republican majorities for State officers ranging from 28,616 to 34,955 over the Democrats and Greenbackers. The full vote of the State was 87,500, and the Greenback vote 3,800.

STEPPING IN AFTER SPOFFORD.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 16.—Gov. Wiltz has appointed the Hon. T. C. Manning, ex-Chief-Justice of the State Supreme Court, to be United States Senator in place of Spofford, deceased.

STORM IN DAKOTA.

DEADWOOD, Dakota, Nov. 16.—A terrific storm of snow and wind has been raging throughout the hills for the past two days. The cold is intense, the thermometer registering 4° below zero.

FRAUD'S WORK IN FLORIDA

HOW THE DEMOCRATS CARRIED MADISON COUNTY.

A REPUBLICAN'S EXCITING EXPERIENCE—PLUCKILY WATCHING THE POLLS UNTIL FORCED TO FLEE TO A SWAMP—SHOT AT WHEN ON A TRAIN—HOW THE PRISONERS WERE RESCUED FROM A MARSHAL.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 14.—What would have been the actual result in Florida could it have been honestly ascertained and no frauds occurring cannot, of course, now be positively known. This much, however, may be said: The frauds were the result of the hard push which the Democrats in the State perceived the Republicans were giving them. The frauds, tissue ballots, ballot-box stuffing, and all sorts of irregularities were resorted to at the very close of the canvass as the only means of saving the State to Hancock and electing Bloxham Governor. This is the frank admission of a leading Democrat since the election and the bottom fact of the whole matter.

In the interest of honest voting and a fair count, United States Marshals were appointed and watchers selected in different parts of the State. In every instance, so far as known, they were driven from their posts, some of them barely escaping with their lives. The cry everywhere was: "We will have no United States Marshals here, and the sooner you get out the better it will be." Generally these officers were waited on by armed men and conducted to conveyances for distant parts. The narrative of a number of counties is essentially the same. Madison County is a good sample. There, as already said, the Republican majority ranges, year to year, from 400 to 600. Not only was the majority this year wholly wiped out, but a Democratic majority of about a hundred given, with no changes, so far as is known, among the voters. This was done largely by the use of tissue ballots. Repeating was also resorted to. The tissue ballot business works in this wise: From two to ten ballots were folded together, all Democratic. When the boxes were opened and the excess shown, the drawing from the box to the number of the excess commenced, as required by law. Of course, the drawer knew enough not to draw tissue ballots, and in the end the drawn ballots were Republican ballots. It is easy to see how a Republican majority could be wiped out and a Hancock and Bloxham victory achieved. The Republicans might as well not have voted. The election was a farce. The outrage was planned and executed in the full belief that Hancock was going to be President, and somehow there would be no punishment for the guilty.

The experience of two persons sent out as described above will illustrate the experience of a dozen and the Democratic methods generally. The following narrative of John P. Varnum, United States Commissioner, a lawyer of standing and a gentleman of perfect trustworthiness, is here introduced. It possesses an interest apart from its bearing on political matters:

"Two years ago there was a great deal of trouble in Madison County. Much bull-dozing was attempted, and in one case an effort was made to break up a Republican meeting by force. On election day (1878) the Sheriff 'made an arrangement' by which Republicans and Democrats should vote together, man for man. When Democrats grew scarce, he stopped the voting by force and threats until Democrats could be found and brought to the polls. As a consequence, when the polls closed there were some 200 Republicans in line waiting to vote. Mr. Willard (the Sheriff) was convicted for this obstruction in the United States courts. The case is now before the United States Supreme Court on appeal. A repetition of this sort of bull-dozing was feared, and it was thought that the presence at the polls of intelligent representatives of the party from abroad would have a beneficial effect.

"I went at the joint request of leading Republicans managing the campaign. I left Jacksonville on the Sunday evening before the election. At Lake City a committee of well-known Democrats came aboard the train to learn the names and destination of the passengers. I reached Madison at 4 A. M. Monday morning. I found lodging, and retired. After breakfast I sat upon the porch of the restaurant and listened to the conversation of loiterers. I discovered that I was taken for a drummer. A young 'cracker' said to me that 'they boxed three or four United States Marshals at Tallahassee the night before.' I asked what he meant by 'boxed.' He said that they put them on the train and made them leave. 'They are going to do three of them the same way here when the train comes,' he said. I said I guessed they would not hurt them. He said that the boys meant business; that if the Marshals didn't go they would get killed; the boys wouldn't fool with them a minute. The story was so preposterous that I did not believe it. I saw countrymen coming into town very fast, and saw that all the stores were closed. This was Monday, the day before election. I was told that there was to be a big Democratic 'hurrah' that day—not a 'speechin',' nor a procession, but a grand 'hurrah.' I walked down town and found only one shop open. It was a sort of wheelwright's or blacksmith's, and in it several men were cleaning and polishing up musket barrels with an evident effort at display. I walked through the crowds about town, and it began to dawn upon my consciousness that each and every individual member of those gangs had an eye on me. I never had seen so many wicked, threatening faces before. I didn't mind them much, but walked on to the edge of the town. Two wagons passed me going to the depot. As they passed, the driver of one said to the driver of the other, in a loud tone, plainly intended for me: 'I wonder what —— scoundrel that is. Some —— —— spy, I reckon. I'll bet I can get down and whip him in five minutes.' I hailed a colored man and inquired the way to Mr. Eagan's house. I was taken to a house where a team was furnished, and a colored man drove me out to Mr. Eagan's. I there met Deputy United States Marshals Sammis and Burke, who told me of their having been ordered to leave town, and of the frightening away of Deputy Marshal Medicis. Within an hour or two we could hear the noise of the grand carnival of drunkenness in town. A colored man came out on a mule and said that there was going to be trouble. A mob had formed to come out and hang Eagan, and the Marshals and Willard were trying to prevent it. We could hear the whooping and yelling in the town (it was a mile and a half away) and the frequent discharge of fire-arms. We heard that there had been some quarrels with the negroes. Mr. Eagan learned that all but a few negroes had left the town, and he sent word to the others to leave and avoid trouble. In the interior counties the negroes gather at their church or biggest school-house the night before election and indulge in political speaking, singing, and praying till morning—a sort of politico-religious festival. As dark shut down upon us crowds of negroes came by on their way to the school-house. About 75 stopped at Mr. Eagan's and guarded the house all night.

"We had breakfast on Tuesday morning at 4. Word had been sent to Greenville by messenger the night before that a white Republican would be there on the train. We started for Madison, and when we came to the railroad I bade Mr. Eagan good-bye, and with 20 negroes walked up the railroad to near the depot. We waited in the dark till the train came, and then, leaving my men, I walked alone up to the train and in the dark got aboard. When the train stopped at Greenville, (it is 15 miles west of Madison,) I stood on the steps and looked forward. In the dark I saw a crowd of men near the forward cars. I jumped off and ran to them. They were negroes. 'Hullo, boys, I'm your man,' I said. 'Here he is; we got him,' they shouted, and I was speedily surrounded by friends. As I walked away, I heard a voice in the cracker dialect say, 'The —— —— has come, but the niggers have got him.' When the polls opened I took a position directly in front of them, about 50 feet distant, upon the side of the hill upon which the polling-booth stands. Being higher than the window, I could look into the room. I was surrounded by a dozen colored men. As the crackers came in—always on horseback—they would dismount, walk up near me and examine me as if I were a circus, then scowl and go away. Almost every white man about there that day carried an open dirk-knife in his hand. I exerted myself to prevent any excitement. An order from me by messenger to a colored man was certain to be obeyed. During the day a colored man came up to vote the Democratic ticket. His wife took him by force and was keeping him away. She made a devil of an outcry, and created some excitement. I sent men to her, who took her away, put her in her house, and guarded her there. I then spoke to colored men about the polls, and said that not a man must make even a remark against any one's voting as he pleased. 'Give every man his fullest opportunity to vote exactly as he wishes.' Colored men were interviewed pretty freely as to what my presence there meant. They always replied 'Ask him.' Zack Hines, one of the worst-looking of the gang of crackers, came up and asked me, 'Are you a United States Marshal?' 'No, Sir.' Another one came with a subscription paper asking contributions to the relief of a distressed widow and children. I laughed at him, and said that as it was election day he must excuse me. 'If I were to pay you money your friends about here would say I was trying to buy

your vote." "Oh," said he, "you can't do that." "No," said I, "I don't want to." In the evening, as it began to grow dark, I began to fear that there would be trouble about lights at the polling booth, so I went down to a store near the railroad and bought and sent to the polls some candles. As I walked down the hill I was jeered at and called all manner of bad names, but I walked along whistling. A negro said to the Rev. Mr. Cone: "The young man here oughtn't to do dat gemmen dat a way. He hain't bothered them." Mr. Cone said: "I haven't seen him do anything to complain of. He has behaved himself well enough. I don't blame these strangers that have been brought here into the county for spies. I blame Dennis Eagan. Eagan ought to be killed, and he will be some day. The people won't stand it."

When the eastern-bound train came all the white men went to the depot. I didn't go down. It was overheard that as soon as the negroes left I was to be "laid out," and the negroes prepared to stay. I was resolved to witness the count. It isn't so much the way the votes go into the box as the way they come out. I applied for permission to go inside the booth when the counting began, but was refused. I went to the window, and was quickly surrounded by men with dirk-knives. The colored men got about me, and took me forcibly away back to my station on the hill, where they had built a big fire. I was surrounded by about 50 colored men. A young man, a telegraph operator, came into the crowd and began to talk to me. He either was or pretended to be drunk. He was very agreeable for 15 minutes, and then a white man came up and called him. Thereupon he insisted upon my going with him to take a drink. I declined, and he took offense, but I didn't pay any attention to it. Pretty soon we began to see shot-guns. Crackers had gone home to supper one by one, and had returned with their shot-guns. They went to wrestling out in the dark. Then they would all cry "Murder! murder! United States Marshals!" There were two or three in our crowd all the time, and every one kept his eye on me. About midnight a colored man came in from the dark very much frightened. He had overheard a conference. They had sent men out on horseback for something. They had said, "There is plenty of time before morning. Wait till the niggers get asleep, and we will get a pass at him." Sure enough, half my crowd was asleep already, and we had some trouble in waking them. All at once about a dozen white men came into our crowd, and one of them began making a loud harangue. I watched them uneasily, wondering what they meant. I shortly found out. On one side of me, a moment before, I had seen George Barley watching me with his overcoat thrown back, his hand in his pistol pocket. I looked again in his direction and he had gone. I looked the other way, and turned suddenly to face Zack Hines, who had slipped up in the dark behind me with a huge white oak club raised to strike. He was four feet away, and his eyes were bent directly upon me. I never saw a more murderous face. I partly drew my pistol and faced him. We glared at each other for a terrible half-minute. The colored men about me had noticed my sudden action, and turned and raised their clubs on Zack. Not a word was spoken, and Zack withdrew into the dark. Shortly afterward a fire was started near the railroad. I saw by the light of it that they had brought in a green wagon. As I watched the fire I saw a man dressed in a strange garb of white, with a sort of flap or cowl that was thrown over the head, and crowned with a hat. He was adjusting his queer disguise. A colored man went down near them and discovered five men in this same rig of white. He saw the face of one man and recognized him. The maskers at the depot set up a shout and cried out: "We're ready for your meeting." Then another voice, "Put out your pickets."

Ben McKee, the faithful colored Deputy Marshal, had tried before to induce me to leave the crowd and steal out into the dark, but I would not go. He now became terribly excited: "You must come," he said. The crowd of crackers at our fire drew out and left us the moment the first shout came up from the maskers. They went down by the polling booth and formed a line. Our boys threw a lot of wet moss on our fire, my white hat was pulled from my head and an old black one substituted, and Ben and I walked up the hill into the dark. I believed that I was walking to my death. I expected to find the top of the hill picketed. We passed over it and struck into the woods. We ran a little distance, and, turning, found a crowd of five or six colored men behind us. I sent them back. "Get back into town unnoticed if you can. We will make our way to Madison if possible. Good-bye." Ben and I followed the edge of a big swamp for half a mile, and then I asked Ben: "Does the big road cross the swamp?" He said it did. Just as I asked we heard the yells of the crackers in town, that told us we were missed. We heard a pistol shot. Then right ahead of us an owl hooted. Then away to the south-west another owl hooted. "My God," I said, "they have picketed the whole country. Can we cross the swamp without going to the road?" I asked again. "Yes." "How far through is it?" "About two miles." "How deep is it?" "About waist deep." "Come on!" We took to the swamp, and when we had got well into it we found ourselves completely lost. Not a star was to be seen, and the rain was falling—a sort of drizzle. We could hear all the rest of the night the yelling of the drunken crowd. Whether they were in town we could not tell. We had lost our bearings. We sat down upon a cypress log and laughed at the funny fix we were in. "We are safe in here, any way," I said. "Yes," said Ben, "if they don't beat the swamp for us. It ain't a very big swamp." I hadn't thought of that. We kept moving till daylight. We left town at about 8:15 A. M., and were in the water about four and a half hours.

We got our bearings at daylight, and following the edge of the swamp, passed near the town and got into some negro shanties about half a mile from the depot. The darkies brought in a shot-gun or two and mounted guard, and I went to sleep. The east-bound train reaches Greenville at about 8:30 in the evening. After dark Ben and I, with two colored men, walked into town. We stood in the dark, under the shade of the huge oaks, near our bonfire of the night before. When the train came, we walked quickly down to the rear end of it, and got aboard. We had learned that the crackers had given up expecting us; that the rumor was afloat, and believed, that we had ridden muleback to Madison the night before. In the absence of concerted action on the part of our enemies, we expected no trouble. We were followed into the train by Maston O'Neill, one of the gang of the night before. He threw himself into a seat opposite me, and, leaning forward, looked into my face. He evidently didn't understand my change of hats. He kept his hand in his hip-pocket. Ben got up, and, standing between O'Neill and the door, asked him where he was going. "I'm a passenger," said O'Neill. The conductor shouted "All aboard!" and O'Neill got up, went out, and jumped off on the side of the train opposite the depot. I pulled down the blind and turned my back to the window. The train began to move. "Bang!" I turned to the window, felt a sharp pain in my right shoulder, and saw the bottom of the sash shattered and splintered. I immediately threw myself on the floor of the car, expecting another shot. Some one rang the train down. But the frightened conductor cut the bell-rope, and rang to the engineer to go ahead. Examination showed that the ball had encountered the hard wood sash and the brass lifting attachment, nearly deadening its force, and then striking me on the shoulder blade, where it made a bad bruise. I was never at Greenville before. I did not know a single person, black or white, when I went there. I had no conversation with any Democrat there except such as I have related. I was attacked because I was supposed to be a representative of the Republican State Committee.

Of course, processes for the arrest of persons engaged in the frauds and scenes of violence at Madison were issued, and Marshal Durkee promptly sent a Deputy to execute these papers. The experience of Deputy Shelly below will show what next happened in that interesting locality:

To Joseph A. Durkee, United States Marshal:

SIR: On the evening of the 8th of November I left Jacksonville with warrants for several persons residing in Madison County, Fla., charged with offenses against the laws of the United States. I arrived in Madison on the morning of Nov. 9, and soon afterward arrested William H. Dial, one of the parties for whom I had a warrant. Soon after this arrest was made I was surrounded by a party of white men, opposite the Court-house, who made many threats against me. Among them, one Frank Patterson, said: "We have had enough of these Deputy United States Marshals. Let us hang this —— and teach them a lesson." I continued making arrests of parties for whom I had warrants until I had in custody William H. Dial, O. F. Florrid, Sylvanus M. Hankins, George W. Walker, and John Brady. At 2:45 P. M. I left the depot at Madison for Jacksonville with the prisoners above named and quite a number of witnesses whom I had summoned. When about a mile from the depot the bell-cord was pulled and the train stopped. I suddenly found myself in the arms of a body of masked men, who exclaimed: "Here he is; here is the —— ——." They disarmed me, and I was pulled off the car in a rough manner, and upon reaching the ground they exclaimed, "Now back to Madison," or words to that effect. My pistol was taken from me and thrown into the woods. About this time one of the persons whom I had summoned jumped from the platform and attempted to fire at the maskers, but he was also disarmed. When he drew his pistol they wheeled to face him, and I wrenched loose and jumped aboard the car. The conductor tried to ring the bell for the cars to move forward, but was unable to do so, the bell-cord having been cut in several places. The prisoners were forcibly taken from my custody and taken back toward Madison, and the witnesses, through fright, scattered into the woods, with the exception of four, who came through to Jacksonville. I was unable, with the force at my command, to attempt a rescue, and came on the train to Jacksonville, reaching here this morning at 8 o'clock. I am convinced that these prisoners were rescued by their friends. No show of resistance had been previously made by any of the prisoners arrested. All had consented to accompany me to Jacksonville, and the attack upon the train was wholly unexpected, and consequently was unprovided for by me.

J. E. SHELLY, Deputy United States Marshal.

Deputy Shelly's statement is supported by many witnesses. When the fact that the train had been Kukluxed and the persons rescued became known in Jacksonville, a number of prominent Democrats, perceiving to what extremes matters were tending, telegraphed to their friends in Madison that they "deprecated" their action, and advised them to report in arrest. They did so the next day, and gave bail. Other arrests will follow, and the duty will be performed resolutely and with proper vigilance. Marshal Durkee, District Attorney Stickney, and their assistants will do their whole duty as the servants of the Government. There will be a term of the United States court in December. The Grand Jury was drawn some time ago, and is said to be composed of fair men.

WORK OF THE RAILROADS

RAPID EXTENSION OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

THE VIGOROUS WORK WHICH HAS BROUGHT THE LINE TO THE BOUNDARY OF MONTANA—PUSHING THE ROAD THROUGH TO THE PACIFIC.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 15.—General Manager Sargent and the party of gentlemen who accompanied him to the end of the Northern Pacific track to witness the ceremony of driving silver spikes into ties at the point where the line of the road crosses the boundary between Dakota and Montana returned to this city this morning. This interesting occasion attracts public attention conspicuously to the rapid progress lately made by the Northern Pacific in its advance across the continent, and makes some notes of its operations of general interest. This railroad, which only a few years ago started out from the then outermost edge of north-western settlement in its bold march across a continent of trackless wilderness, has now accomplished nearly half its journey, and penetrated more than 600 miles into a region before abandoned to the buffalo and the red men. The point where the representatives of the capital of Montana, Helena, and of St. Paul, the capital of Minnesota, have just met to celebrate the entry of the railroad into the former Territory, is in the very heart of the great Sioux Reservation, until lately almost as unknown as the interior of Africa, and the end of the graded road has reached a spot very near that where Gen. Custer and his fated 300 were massacred by Sitting Bull's band only four years ago. The line has now fairly penetrated Montana, has reached the famous Yellowstone Valley, the discovery of whose wonders was heralded so recently, and there now remains only the breadth of a single Territory to cross to bind the Atlantic and Pacific together with a new iron tie, the shortest of all yet projected.

Just previous to the driving of the silver spikes in Montana, Chief Engineer Anderson, of the Northern Pacific, made the journey from the end of the track across Montana to Lake Pend d'Oreille, in Idaho, where the western construction begins. He traveled on foot and by wagon, making some changes in the route for topographical reasons, and finding a new and easier pass through the mountains. This journey is preliminary to a new and vigorous progress through Montana next Summer, when the road will be carried across the Yellowstone and a long distance into the heart of Montana. This new vigor of construction in the Northern Pacific management is an affair of recent date. Under the old Jay Cooke management the road was built from Duluth, at the head of Lake Superior, to Bismarck, on the Missouri, where it rested for seven years after the failures of 1873. Having accumulated resources, the present management recommended the work of construction last Spring, crossed the Missouri, and pushed on across Dakota. Since that time about 185 miles of track have been laid, including the Missouri Division from the Missouri to the Little Missouri, and the beginning of the Yellowstone Division, from the Little Missouri to the Yellowstone.

It is the plan of the company to build about 200 miles more next season, and to continue the construction at this rate until the road is completed to the Pacific. The gaps which now remain to be closed are only about 800 miles, of which about 600 miles is the breadth of Montana. For a good part of this distance the road follows the Valley of the Yellowstone, and the construction will not be particularly difficult. The point of difficulty here will be the crossing of the Rocky Mountains, near the Idaho line, and they present a much smaller obstacle here than further south, on the line of the Central Pacific. Beyond the mountains is Lake Pend d'Oreille, from which point a section of the line is completed to Walla Walla, on the Columbia River. The gap between here and Puget Sound, about 200 miles over the parallel and broken ranges of the Cascade Mountains, is the most difficult of the whole construction, and will probably be the last completed.

The company has not confined itself for the last year to the construction of its main line, but has built some important feeders. A line has been pushed northward from Casselton, in the Red River Valley, 45 miles, which, it is thought, will ultimately be carried north-westward into the British possessions. A line has been surveyed from Fargo south-westward into the fertile valley of the James River. Still another line is proposed from Bismarck south-westward to the Black Hills. The most important of the subsidiary constructions of the Northern Pacific, however, is an extension of the main line eastward from Duluth, along the south shore of Lake Superior to the Montreal River. This was practically resolved upon at the late meeting of the Directory in New-York, though the matter was referred for the elaboration of the details of the plan to a committee consisting of representatives of the Northern Pacific and of various roads in the Northern peninsula of Michigan interested in the extension. The entire scheme embraces the building of a line from Duluth to the Sault Ste. Marie to give the Northern Pacific a connection with the Canadian system of roads, and through them with the seaboard. It is probable the entire execution of this plan will be deferred until after the completion of the line to the Pacific.

A ROAD TO CROSS THE HUDSON.

THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-ENGLAND APPROACHING FISHKILL LANDING—TO CONNECT WITH THE ERIE.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 16.—The New-York and New-England Railroad, whose line to the West now approaches the Hudson, seems likely to reach that river at Fishkill Landing. The engineers of the company have located a line which diverges to the north from the Newburg, Dutchess, and Connecticut Railroad near Wicopia, and runs part of the distance parallel with the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, to the south side of the Fishkill Landing Long Dock, where, it is said the New-York and New-England will construct extensive terminal facilities. Work on the road between Brewsters, Putnam County, and Hopewell, Dutchess County, is about done. It seems that the Newburg, Dutchess and Connecticut Road will be used from Hopewell to Wicopee, or that a competing line will be built between those points. From Fishkill Landing the New-York and New-England will secure a route to the West and to the coal fields by a powerful steam ferry connection with the New-York, Lake Erie and Western at Newburg, over the Erie's Newburg Branch. It is said that the ferry will be able to convey across the river freight in bulk and passengers in cars, so that there will be no interruption to either the passenger or freight traffic of the new line. Appearances indicate that the new road will be in actual operation next Summer.

GENERAL RAILWAY NOTES.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—The Managers and General Passenger Agents of the five great trunk railroad lines to the sea-board met here to-night and arrived at an agreement to restore passenger rates, beginning to-morrow morning, on the basis of $20 to New-York and $21 to Boston.

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 16.—A special dispatch to the *News* from Austin says application has been made for a charter for the New-York, Texas and Mexican Railway, to run from Richmond through the Counties of Fort Bend, Wharton, Jackson, Victoria, and Goliad to Brownsville, with branches to Matagorda Bay, Corpus Christi, and the mouth of the Rio Grande. The incorporators are New-York, Paris, and Texas men.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 16.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to-day the following were elected a Board of Directors: E. Norton, George P. Beirne, E. W. Cole, F. H. Cossitt, W. W. Garth, L. Hanour, Napoleon Hill, C. M. McGhee, J. C. Neely, J. D. Rather, R. J. Wilson, Joseph Wheeler, and Addison White. The old officers of the road were retained.

SECULARIZATION OF STATE LAWS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—A meeting for the purpose of organizing a National Association for the Secularization of the States was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday afternoon. More than 60 persons were present, and every section of the Union was represented. The meeting was called to order by H. L. Green, of Salamanca, N. Y., and the Rev. Charles Cravens, of Toledo, was chosen Chairman, and Mr. Green, Secretary. After a roll of the members was made, B. F. Underwood, of Massachusetts; S. J. Spencer, of Wisconsin, and Prof. Denslow, of Illinois, were appointed a Committee of Correspondence and Organization. Subsequently, they reported a national address, setting forth the means to be taken to secure the secularization of the States. These were defined in the report to be: that acts of religious worship, enforced as acts of worship, including Bible readings, shall cease in Legislatures, prisons, public schools, and institutions sustained by taxation; that no property shall be exempt from taxation, and no persons from contributing their just shares to the burdens of the State on account of their being used or engaged in religious effort; that all laws enforcing the observance of one day above another upon religious grounds shall be repealed; that all laws requiring judicial oaths to be in any religious form, or limiting the admissibility of persons to testify, hold office, sit on a jury, or perform any other civil function, because of any lack of religious belief, be repealed. The following were appointed a Finance Committee: Robert G. Ingersoll, of Washington, Chairman; John C. Bundy, Chicago, Secretary; Lucian Prince, Worcester, Mass.; Prof. Philbrick, Iowa City; J. C. Luhs, Gardner, Ill.; S. Shed, Fremont, Neb.; G. H. Lamar, Missouri, and Y. B. Fleming, Angola, Ind.

A FUGITIVE FROM IRELAND.

On Monday Mr. I. Pierrepont Edwards, the British Vice-Consul, received a cable dispatch from the Chief of Police of Londonderry, Ireland, calling for the arrest of Robert Samuel Bowdon, alias Samuel McFadden, a linen merchant of Londonderry, who was charged with forgeries of notes and fraudulent bankruptcy. The amount involved was set down at $25,000. Mr. Edwards communicated with Inspector Byrnes, who, with Detectives Slevin and Reilly, went down to Quarantine. At dawn they boarded the Anchoria, of the Anchor Line, and found no difficulty in discovering the man of whom they were in search. He and his baggage were taken to Police Head-quarters. Mr. Edwards saw the prisoner, and then Bowdon was taken before United States Commissioner Osborn, who decided that the British Government had not presented evidence which warranted the detention of the accused under the extradition treaty. Bowdon was discharged, but detectives followed him, and on the receipt of a telegram by Mr. Edwards which contained more information of the crimes of which he is charged he was rearrested, and was taken back to Police Head-quarters. He will be re-arraigned in the United States court to-day.

MARRIED IN THE CATHEDRAL.

MR. WILLIAM GIBERT CLARK TO MISS ALICE WOODHULL.

A brilliant wedding took place yesterday afternoon in the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Fifth-avenue which was witnessed by over 2,000 spectators, principally ladies. For nearly half a mile the avenue was lined with rows of carriages. The happy pair were William Gibert Clark, step-son of Paul L. Thebaud and grand-nephew of Frederick Gibert, and Miss Alice Woodhull, daughter of Mrs. Mary J. Woodhull, of No. 126 West Thirty-fourth-street. At 4 o'clock the loud peals of the organ announced the arrival of the bridal party. The ushers were L. A. Thebaud, Addison F. Andrews, Louis N. Phelps, A. F. Schermerhorn, Dr. M. W. Rader, C. H. Dyett, and Howell Osborn, and they led the way, followed by the bride leaning on the arm of her cousin, William E. C. Coxe, of Reading, Penn. She was dressed in a white damassé, and court train of white satin, made by Worth. The trimming was of Spanish lace and pearls. She also wore the usual bridal wreath, a white tulle veil, and diamond ornaments. After her arrival at the chancel she was joined by the groom. Then came Vicar-General Quinn, followed by a number of priests. Among the invited guests and relatives of the bridal couple were Mr. and Mrs. Paul L. Thebaud, Mr. and Mrs. J. Thebaud, Miss L. Thebaud, Miss E. Thebaud, Mr. and Mrs. Pillot, Mr. and Mrs. J. Glover, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus F. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Dyett and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. H. Tinker, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Larocque and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Marié, the Misses Marié, Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Mr. William H. Kelly, Mr. and Miss Barrett Van Auken, Mr. and Mrs. G. Schermerhorn and daughter, Mrs. Van Stadt, Baron and Baroness de Tomasson, Miss Louisa Stephens, Miss Nettie Guion, Miss E. Stephens, Mrs. L. E. Rader, Miss E. Graham, Mrs. and the Misses Gilbert, Miss Barrington, Mrs. H. C. Hutchings, Mrs. I. B. Furman, Miss L. W. Furman, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Renal, the Misses L. and B. Frazer, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Thorne, Dr. and Miss Tejada, Controller Kelly and wife, Mrs. William Halsey, Miss Miles, Mrs. J. De Revera, Mrs. Charles, Mrs. L. Graham, Miss M. Engler, Miss Maud Stevenson, Miss J. Cone, Mrs. Westry, Miss Carry Watts, Miss Bertie Lay, Miss J. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Devlin, Mr. and Mrs. L. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Anthony, Mrs. William Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. G. Rodgers, Mrs. J. Rodgers, Mr. and Mrs. Lahense, Mrs. Sparks and daughters, Mr. Charles Le Barbié, Mr. E. R. Darling, the Misses Olmstead, Miss J. Darr, Mrs. and the Misses De Coppett, Miss Grace Sykes, Mrs. J. Levey, Mrs. W. O'Brien and daughter, Miss Jessie Allen, Mr. Morris H. Brown, Gen. and Mrs. and Miss Duryea, Dr. and Mrs. Wynkoop, Mr. and Miss May Wynkoop, W. Hind, Miss Estelle Morris and Miss Lottie Morris.

The Vicar-General made a brief address suitable to the occasion, and then followed the usual marriage ceremony. The newly-made husband then led away his bride, and the party were driven to the house of the bride's mother, where a reception was given to the relatives and intimate friends. After the reception the couple went to their house in Mount Vernon.

Rich and handsome presents were showered upon the bride. Among them were a silver cake-dish from Dr. Rader; a handsome silver tea set from the groom's family; a gold clock and candelabra from E. V. Thebaud; a large lamp from Mrs. J. Glover; a soup-ladle and two gravy-spoons, with gold bowls and silver handles, from Mrs. I. G. Gibert; a butter-dish from Mrs. J. Larocque; a complete set of cut glass from A. R. Dyett; a clock, from Mr. and Mrs. E. Crommelin; a set of colored crockery from Miss Pillot; an elegant lace fan, with mother-of-pearl handle, from A. J. Osborn; a dozen silver knives from Miss W. H. Henriques; an ivory toilet set from Howell Osborn; a sugar-bowl and tongs from Mrs. R. D. Harris; a mirror from L. J. Thebaud; a fruit-knife from J. W. George, and a large gold and silver fork from Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Schermerhorn.

THE BOOT AND SHOE CONVENTION.

DISCUSSING THE M'KAY PATENTS AND THE COMPANY'S OFFERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—When the Boot and Shoe Convention was called to order to-day there were about 75 delegates present. John J. Ziegler was chosen temporary President. While awaiting the report of the Committee on the Constitution and By-laws, the Chairman suggested that the convention was open for any remarks. At this time a circular from the McKay Sewing Machine Company, signed by Gordon McKay, Trustee, denying that the patents have expired, was distributed among the delegates. Mr. McKay also says that it is proposed to offer terms much more favorable to the company's licenses, and concludes that no application to Congress for the extension of the shoe and process patents has been made or contemplated.

Mr. Krippendorff, of Cincinnati, then discussed the merits of the question in relation to the McKay patents, especially to those called the process patent and patent on the product. He took the ground that the patents had either expired or were obtained against the patent laws, and it was time, he said, to stop the payment of royalties. He suggested the appointment of a committee to look into the matter and confer with the McKay Company. Mr. Davis, of Lynn, Mass., reported that he had an interview with Mr. McKay, and that the latter claimed that the patents were valid up to 1881, except the speed patent, which would run until 1887. Mr. Davis said that the Lynn manufacturers held that they were bound by contract to Mr. McKay, and that their only resource was to abandon the use of his machines. Mr. McKay had suggested that he would sell the machines, in fee simple, for $500 each. That, Mr. Davis said, did not quite suit him, because his machines would cost him over $7,000, which would be a dead loss, as he should at once take off the 2 cents on each pair of shoes which he was now charging to pay the product royalty. The measure would also be hard upon a small manufacturer, on account of cost, and would practically make the large manufacturers their competitors. Mr. Mackenzie, of Cincinnati, followed on the other side, contending, first, that the patents of the McKay Company had expired, and, secondly, that these were absurd from the beginning. "Patent the process of making a shoe," exclaimed Mr. Mackenzie; "why, that process was well known before we were born, and must have been familiar to Moses in the wilderness, and was certainly understood by St. Crispin." He meant to contend for his rights, and would never pay one cent of royalty, to which he believed the McKay Company was not entitled.

A NEW OCEAN STEAMER.

ANOTHER VESSEL TO BE ADDED TO THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD LINE.

The North German Lloyd Steam-ship Company of Bremen have ordered a steamer to be built by the firm of John Elder & Co., Glasgow, Scotland, to surpass the other well-known steamers of their line in size, speed, and general appointments. The name of this new steamer is to be the Elbe, and she is to be delivered to the company in June of next year, when she will take her place on the line between Bremen, Southampton, and New-York. The Elbe will be of 6,000 tons measurement. Her dimensions will be: Length, 400 feet; breadth of beam, 45 feet; depth of hold, 40 feet. She will be provided with seven water-tight compartments, and will be fitted with four masts, the fore mainmasts square-rigged, and the two mizzenmasts schooner-rigged. Her upper deck, fore and aft, will be covered over, and she will have a hurricane deck, amidships, about 180 feet long, as a promenade deck, solely for first cabin passengers, on which the ladies' cabin will be placed near the mainmast. The arrangement and position of the Elbe's cabins will differ from the usual system on the North German Lloyd steamers, the accommodation for first class passengers, saloon and state-rooms, being placed amidships, forward of the engines, and the second cabin taking the place that in the other steamers of this line is allotted to the first cabin.

The Elbe will be provided with the most approved pattern of steam steering-gear operated from the wheel-house, which will be placed directly under the bridge and at the forward end of the hurricane deck. The engines will be of 6,000-horse power indicated, and will consist of three cylinders, and speed of 16 miles an hour is expected. The crew will number 160 men, all told. The first cabin saloon amidships will extend from side to side of the steamer, with the state-rooms partly forward and partly aft of the saloon. The second cabin state-rooms will be located on both sides of the second cabin saloon aft. Both first and second cabin state-rooms will be of large size, and will accommodate 200 cabin passengers. The upper deck space allotted to second cabin passengers as promenade deck will be on what is usually known as the quarter deck.

OHIO'S GREAT WHEAT CROP.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 16.—The forthcoming November crop report of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture will give the following figures on the wheat crop harvested in 1880: Total number of acres, 2,906,857; total number of bushels, 53,582,784; average per acre, 18 3-10 bushels. The above figures are based on an actual township canvass of the State since thrashing, and may be relied upon. The figures for 1879 showed the total of bushels thrashed was 41,029,150; average per acre, 17 7-10 bushels. The total for 1879 exceeded any previous crop raised in Ohio by 5,000,000 bushels, and that of 1880 exceeds the crop of 1879 by more than 11,000,000 bushels. The above figures show Ohio to be probably the first State in the Union both in the average yield and in total product, unless Illinois exceeds Ohio in the total produce.

PROBLEMS OF SCIENCE

FALL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY.

THE CRUISE OF THE BLAKE LAST SUMMER—GIGANTIC PLATEAU TRAVERSED BY THE GULF STREAM—CURIOSITIES OF MINERALOGY—EDISON'S ELECTRIC LIGHT AND BRUSH'S—A BRILLIANT OPENING DAY.

The regular Fall meeting of the National Academy of Sciences opened at 12 o'clock yesterday in the Greek Room of the new Academic building at Columbia College. The November meeting is always devoted purely to the reading of papers on scientific subjects and to the discussion of scientific questions. The membership is not generally very fully represented at these gatherings, many of the members residing at a considerable distance from the City, and not caring to incur the necessary expense save in instances where the programme contains papers they wish to hear and discuss, or when they have special investigations to submit. The number of papers on the programme is only seven, as follows: "Report on the Dredging Cruise of the United States Steamer Blake, Commander Bartlett, During the Summer of 1880," by Prof. Alexander Agassiz; "On the Origin of the Coral Reefs of the Yucatan and Florida Banks," by Prof. Alexander Agassiz; "On Some Recent Experiments in Determining the Electro-motive Force of the Brush Dynamo-electric Generator," by Prof. Henry Morton; "Measurement of New Forms of Electric Lamps Operating by Incandescence," by Prof. Henry Morton; "On the Intimate Structure of Certain Mineral Veins," by Prof. Benjamin Silliman; "Mineralogical Notes," by Prof. Benjamin Silliman; "On the Relationship of the Carboniferous Euphoberia to Living and Extinct Myriapoda," by Prof. S. H. Scudder. It must not be concluded, however, that the preceding papers represent the work of the present meeting. On the other hand, a large array of memoirs not registered prior to the opening session finds its way into the list after the registry is nominally closed, and this will be the case to such an extent this Fall that, whereas the programme as printed is a meagre and unsatisfactory one, a very brilliant volume of transactions is anticipated. The session was opened at 12 o'clock yesterday by Prof. O. C. Marsh, of Yale College, whose preliminary address was limited to three laconic sentences: "Gentlemen, the scientific session of the Academy is for the reading and discussion of scientific papers only. I have an invitation to the members from President Barnard to lunch at his house at 2 P. M. The first paper on the list is that of Prof. Agassiz on 'the dredging cruise of the Blake.'" Among the members present were President Barnard, of Columbia College; Prof. John S. Newberry, of the School of Mines, President of the New-York Academy of Sciences; J. H. C. Coffin, United States Navy; Prof. George F. Barker, of the University of Pennsylvania; Prof. C. A. Young, of Princeton; Prof. Wolcott Gibbs, of Harvard; Prof. Alexander Agassiz, of Cambridge; Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull, of Hartford; T. Sterry Hunt, of Montreal; Prof. Benjamin Silliman, of Yale; Prof. Edward C. Pickering, of Cambridge; Prof. E. H. M. Peters, of Hamilton College; Prof. Edward D. Cope, of the University of Pennsylvania; Prof. H. A. Newton, of Yale; Profs. Henry Morton and Alfred M. Mayer, of the Stevens Institute; Profs. John N. Draper and Henry Draper, of the University of the City of New-York; Mr. Lewis M. Rutherfurd, of this City; Profs. Charles F. Chandler and E. N. Rood, of Columbia, and Prof. James Hall, of Albany.

The first paper on the list was that of Prof. Agassiz on the dredging cruise of the Blake, whose work has been spoken of in terms of the highest compliment in a recent number of *Nature*. After giving some details respecting the previous cruises of the Blake and the points intended to be elucidated by the several expeditions, Prof. Agassiz said the results obtained had shown that the deep-sea fauna extended to a limit considerably higher than was formerly supposed, namely, to a depth of about 450 fathoms. At about this depth lay the outermost limit of another belt of animal life, which he should style the continental fauna, and which extended from a depth of about 450 feet to one of 150 fathoms. To observe exactly the connection and relation of these faunæ to each other was one of the purposes of the cruise of the Blake last Summer. The coast of South Carolina was selected as a base of operations, and the region to be examined was laid out in regular sections. The first procedure was to run a line south of Cape Hatteras in an easterly direction; another north of Hatteras, and a third at Cape May. Each of these lines began at a depth of about 150 fathoms, and extended completely across the Gulf Stream. For a distance of 150 miles from the shore a greater depth than 150 fathoms of water did not occur at any point embraced in the survey, and there was very little variation from a general average, thus showing that the Gulf Stream courses along an immense plateau, which was probably the original limit of the continent. The breadth of this gigantic submarine plain was from 120 to 150 miles. Off the coast of South Carolina, at a depth of about 100 fathoms, the margin of an abrupt and very rapid declivity was found, and then for some distance a deep submarine valley. After this interval was crossed the ascent was equally abrupt. The external margin of the stream has not yet been determined, but its general topographical relations are now pretty well understood.

Prof. Agassiz next described the external margin of this vast submarine plateau and its extreme fertility in animal life. For a distance of 90 miles off the South Carolina shore our submarine explorers never carried a depth of more than 250 to 275 fathoms; but when the outer edge was once arrived at the abruptness of the descent was somewhat startling. The ground fell for the first ship's length after the declivity commenced full 150 fathoms, and for three ship's lengths 450, or 1,350 feet. It was along this margin that the principal zoological interest centred. The elevated plateau itself which adjoined the shore was practically swept clear of silt and mud by the ever-restless currents coursing over it; but upon its extreme margin the deposit was something enormous, and the expedition found at the outfall of the Gulf Stream a wealth of marine life larger than at any point in the tropics. The shot would sometimes sink from 18 to 20 feet into this slimy mass, which had been cleaned from the level plateau by the action of the water, and here dropped in an enormous drift which was peopled with submarine fauna. Of course, owing to this freedom from silt, the plateau could not furnish food for any large development of animal life, and it was consequently concentrated in a narrow belt at the margin, which furnished an interesting field for investigation. The deposit did not appear to embrace any great number of species, and was mainly remarkable for immense quantity rather than for variety or range. In summing up the results of his Summer's work in connection with the Blake, Prof. Agassiz reported that the important point was the proof that the deep-sea fauna of the Atlantic bottom extended shoreward to a depth very considerably less than had been heretofore supposed by naturalists. It had been ascertained that it was substantially identical with that of the Gulf of Mexico, while the fauna of the West Indian track was of the peculiar type he had styled continental. The current of the Gulf Stream being extremely strong, its track was peculiarly barren in forms of animal life, and the extension of the continental fauna from the West Indies northward was to be sought only along the edge of the plateau he had previously described. He would allude, in conclusion, to the great success of the expedition. Their facility in dredging had become something extraordinary by long practice, and the work they had been able to accomplish in six weeks was wonderful. When the Blake made her first cruise one haul a day was considered pretty active employment; the last day they were out they made eight hauls.

Prof. Benjamin Silliman followed Prof. Agassiz with an interesting paper on the "Intimate Structure of Certain Mineral Veins," principally gold-bearing, which was listened to with marked attention. The microscopic structure of quartz was, he said, a familiar subject to all who had given it any attention. Respecting certain curious cavities existing in quartz crystals, he said that in the centre would be found a minute and very transparent bubble, surrounded by an umbra, obviously due to differences in refraction between the inclosed liquids. That the interior bubble was composed of liquefied gas, Prof. Silliman had recently had occasion to verify in some specimens of rock brought from Arizona. After giving a paragraph to the description of tourmaline, Prof. Silliman took the curious cavities in quartz crystals to which he had previously adverted, and gave some results of their study with powerful lenses. When a thin section of the rock had been prepared by grinding, the contour of these cells was shown well by transmitted light. Sometimes they were circular in outline, sometimes elliptical, sometimes of dumb-bell or hour-glass shape. The central bubble within could be discerned in a state of intense agitation, whirling round and round upon its axis like a top rapidly spun. It was due to the presence of liquefied carbonic acid, and could be expanded so as to fill the whole cavity by holding the stump of a recently extinguished, but still heated, vesuvian beneath the under surface of the slide upon which the section was mounted. If the room in which the examination was conducted was very warm, this expansion took place, and the umbra was obliterated, or if the section was even carried for a little while in the vest pocket the nuclei did not appear on microscopic inspection, but when kept perfectly cold were somewhat numerous. He had examined many sections, however, and had not found so many of the cavities filled with carbonic acid as had been described by previous observers, although cavities containing water were very numerous—some millions to the cubic inch. The manner in which gold is precipitated by the sulphate of peroxide of iron was taken up; but Prof. Silliman did not accept as universal the association between sulphurets and gold maintained by the earlier mineralogists. Gold did often occur entirely unconnected with sulphurets. He would mention in this connection a deposit of quartz lying on the line between the States of Colorado and Nevada which was very rich in gold but utterly destitute of sulphurets. The Bodie vein, the feldspathic element of which had undergone decomposition, was, indeed, of peculiar importance to science on account of its signal additions to mineralogy. Owing to the aridity and dryness of the climate the decomposition of the feldspar had resulted in an entirely different class of animal compounds from those generally associated with auriferous deposits.

The last paper before the intermission was a brief note by Prof. James Hall, of Albany, on the relation of the Oneonta sandstone to other sandstone deposits in the Catskill region.

The Academy reassembled at 3 P. M., after lunching with President Barnard, and the reading of papers was resumed with a memorandum by Prof. Wolcott Gibbs on a "New Method of Analysis." The purpose of the paper was to give a more systematic development to the application of electrolysis to the determination of metals in solution. By means of diagrams on the blackboard Prof. Gibbs explained the method in common use, by which the metal is thrown down as a precipitate. He then placed upon the board a diagram of his own method, in which the solution is placed in a glass beaker with a layer of mercury at the bottom, and a strong current of electricity passed through it, which precipitates the metal, the latter forming an amalgam with the mercury. The determination is made by weighing the beaker, mercury, &c., before and after the experiment, and calculating from these data the amount of the metal. Prof. T. Sterry Hunt said the paper of Prof. Gibbs would strike most of the members like a revelation, and inquired what battery power was required. Prof. Gibbs replied that the weaker the battery the longer would be the time required, and vice versa. With a power equal to a Bunsen battery of 40 or 50 cells he had precipitated 15 grammes of zinc from a solution in from 20 to 25 minutes. A battery power of two or three cells would probably precipitate three or four grammes of zinc in an hour.

But the papers of popular interest after recess were the two by Prof. Henry Morton, of the Stevens Institute, whose titles appear in the programme. The first related to the determination of electro-motive force in the Brush electrical generator; the second to the measurement of new forms of electric lamps operating by incandescence, and the two followed each other as a single memoir. Prof. Morton said, in introducing his subject, that the question of determining the electro-motive force in the different generators had been before the public for a long time, and in order to obtain a satisfactory solution of it, he had conducted certain experiments which, although not fully completed, he wished to lay before the academy. Owing to certain particulars of construction, the Brush generator was peculiarly well adapted to experiment as to modes of determination, its principal parts being the revolving magnets and the four pairs of helices. He began by the introduction of about one-fourth its power into each helix, with a revolving disk carrying contact-points, and adjustable in such a manner that contact could be made at any azimuth. The charge and discharge were measured by a Thompson galvanometer and reduced to an equivalent in volts by a simple mathematical formula with which they were all acquainted. It was found after repeating the experiment and comparing results, that they were perfectly uniform. Prof. Morton drew a diagram on the blackboard giving the plot of the electrical currents as shown by these experiments. The plot consisted of four electrical fields arranged upon a common axial point in such a manner as to form a wheel with eight projecting teeth.

Prof. Morton next described his measurements of the new Maxim electrical lamp operating by incandescence. The galvanometer used in these measurements was one specially constructed for the purpose, but not new in principle, its main part consisting of a circular strap of copper, 727 millimetres in width. The current was calculated from the tangent of the deflection of the needle, and the resistance coils were of German silver wire. Supposing such a lamp as the Maxim incandescent to be placed in a photometer, and one-half the current passed through a differential galvanometer, while the other half was passed through a set of resistance coils suspended in the air; the two were then brought together again, passed through a copper voltometer, and thence returned to the generator. The resistance was constantly altered until the needle of the galvanometer marked zero. Some other details were included in the arrangement, the advantage of which was that momentary observations could be made at any time. By these means he had been able to make a number of experimental measurements with a form of lamp which was probably new to most of his audience—a form now manufactured under patents obtained by H. S. Maxim. The filament to be heated might consist of any carbonizable substance—paper, card-board, or bamboo—placed in a small bulb-shaped globe. The next process was to exhaust the air in the globe partially, but not completely, and to introduce in its place a vapor of gasoline, and seal the bulb. The current was now passed through the loop, and if, as usually happened, there were defects in the material at one point or another, causing differences in resistance to the current, such points would be heated to a white heat sooner than the rest. The result of this local heat was that the gasoline vapor was decomposed in the vicinity of this point, and its carbon deposited upon the very spot where it was wanted; and it was this building up of any defective points until the whole filament was of the same temperature, that formed the value of the invention. Having thus described the new Maxim lamp, Prof. Morton gave the results of his experiments with a lamp arranged to run at a high candle-power, say 1,500 candles. Run at such conditions as to give a light of 40 candles, the calculation showed a development equal to 240 candles per horse-power. At 50 candles the rate was found to be 236 candles per horse-power; at 12 candles, 186 per horse-power; at 49 candles, 486 per horse-power; at 98 candles, 607 per horse-power. This was far inside of what the lamp would stand; he had himself run it up to 200 candles, and it was stated by the inventor that it was capable of 1,800 candles. The increase of efficiency was in proportion, of course, to the increase of intensity, and the resistance varies with the increase of temperature. Prof. Morton had not had an opportunity of comparing Mr. Edison's most recent form of lamp with the Maxim. Mr. Edison had promised to send him a lamp, but wrote that an accident to his mercury pump had prevented. He had no reason to doubt that the accident assigned by Mr. Edison actually occurred, and presumed the lamp would be forthcoming in a few days.

The members of the Academy, in commenting upon Prof. Morton's paper, regarded the device of gasoline vapor and the renewal of the filament thereby as a great step in the progress of the electric light. Edison's latest statement to him, Prof. Barker said, was that he got 16 candles from 8,400 foot-pounds, which was equal to 155 candles per horse-power. The bamboo fibre at 50-candle power would last an hour. The compensation device invented by Mr. Maxim was superior to anything ever seen in Edison's factory. Prof. Henry Draper said he should light his laboratory at the reception at his house to the members of the Academy, this evening, with the new Maxim lamp. The Academy then adjourned to meet at 12 o'clock to-day.

CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD.

THREE MEN ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF SWINDLING MERCHANTS.

Constable Locks, assisted by three officers, singled out from among the passengers that reached Jersey City on an Erie Railway train last evening five, whom they attempted to arrest. The officers arrested three of the persons; the two others escaped. Those who were arrested were Philip Aaronson, a merchant tailor, doing business at No. 45 Newark-avenue, Jersey City; Henry N. Cohen, a barber, doing business on Barclay-street, in this City, and living in a tenement-house at No. 201 Garden-street, Hoboken, and Henry Perlmutter, a baker, doing business in Newark-avenue, Jersey City. Those who escaped were Burnett Marks, a clerk in Aaronson's employ, and Morris Rouse, a barber, doing business at No. 18 Houston-street, New-York. The arrests were made on a warrant issued by Justice Thomas Aldridge, of Jersey City Heights, charging them with a conspiracy to defraud certain dry goods dealers of this City. The three prisoners were taken before Justice Aldridge, and at 10 o'clock last night were admitted to bail in the sum of $500 each, Patrick Fahey being bondsman for Aaronson, Ferdinand Heintze for Perlmutter, and Councilman George P. Scheinzel, of Hoboken, for Cohen. The complaint against them was made by Messrs. Finley & Tobin, dry goods dealers, of No. 60 Lispenard-street. Affidavits were also made by Messrs. Moss & Brother, of this City. Aaronson has a store in Paterson as well as in Jersey City. From the affidavits filed with Justice Aldridge it appears that early in October he purchased from Finley & Tobin a bill of goods amounting to $605, and from Moss Brothers a bill of goods amounting to $800. He arranged, it is alleged, so that no payments should fall due before Nov. 1. On the 26th, 27th, and 28th days of October he went before Counselors Linn & Babbitt and confessed judgment in $4,000 to Morris Rouse, in the sum of $850 to Burnett Marks, in the sum of $1,120 to Henry N. Cohen, in $230 to Bivort Levy, his sister, and in $700 to Michael Groty. The next day executions were issued, and the store in Jersey City was put in the hands of Sheriff Toffey, that in Paterson in the hands of the Passaic County Sheriff. The creditors charge that the purpose of Aaronson in confessing the judgments was to swindle them out of their goods. Perlmutter's connection with the alleged conspiracy is set forth in an affidavit made by Counselor Theodore Ryerson. He was seen in consultation with Aaronson and the others, purchased $300 worth of goods at the sale, and confessed that he did not intend to take any of the goods away.

It is said that other firms in New-York will make similar charges against the accused men, and civil actions will be commenced against them as well.

KENNEL CLUB SPORTS.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 16.—A dispatch to the *Commercial* from Vincennes, Ind., says the weather yesterday was unfavorable for the opening of the second annual meeting of the National American Kennel Club. Among the gentlemen present were Charles H. Raymond, of New-York, President of the club; Theodore Morfert, of Newton, N. J.; Dr. Jervis Clermont, of New-Hampshire; Luther Adams, of Boston; F. Salterthwaite, of New-York; J. J. Snellingburg, of New-Brighton, Penn.; John Patterson, of Philadelphia; E. S. Wannamaker, of North Carolina. The first race was the Derby Stakes for puppies born not earlier than April 1, 1879, prizes $500, $318, and $212. The first dogs let down were J. J. Snellingburg's Dick Laverack and C. H. Raymond's Dodo. Finding no birds, both were taken up, and Strother's Leah and J. McIntosh's Abbey Whimsey let down. Abbey won. F. H. Brown's Peep o'Day and Snellingburg's Daisy Laverack were then placed, and the latter won. The next brace, Davidson's Abbess and Dews's Bruce, was won by the latter. The entries for the free-for-all are interesting. It is set for to-day, but unless the weather improves the Derby will occupy the whole day.

SOME ALDERMANIC JOBS

GIVING AWAY A VALUABLE FRANCHISE FOR A NOMINAL SUM.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD SCHEME—PRIVILEGES GRANTED TO THE NEW-YORK STEAM COMPANY—A NEW STREET RAILROAD PROPOSED.

A big crowd of spectators was present when the Board of Aldermen was called to order yesterday, apparently expecting that the Mayor would send in nominations. No word was received from the Mayor, however, and the members of the board busied themselves in giving away valuable privileges and in discussing two Broadway railroad schemes. President Morris introduced a petition signed by Robert Sewell, President of the Broadway Underground Connecting Railway Company, setting forth that the company was empowered by law to construct an underground railway in Broadway, from the north side of Park-place to the north side of Fourteenth-street; that it was the intention of the company to apply to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners to determine whether the road ought to be built, and in what manner, with the least damage to the surface of the street and its use by the public. The company asked consent from the board to construct the road under the following conditions: First, in such manner as the Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court shall approve and prescribe; second, under such conditions concerning altering or changing the position or course of any sewers or water or gas pipes as the Department of Public Works shall prescribe, and on the further condition that all such alterations and changes shall be made at the cost and expense of the company. Without discussion the petition was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Alderman Goodwin introduced a resolution concerning a steam-heating scheme. The resolution provided that "the New-York Steam Company, its successors, or assigns," should be granted the right to lay mains and pipes in this City for the purpose of supplying motive power for heating, cooking, or other useful applications. It was also provided that the company should, in advance of opening streets, give a bond to the City, to be approved by the Controller, in the sum of $50,000. The compensation to be paid the City for these privileges was set down in the resolution as follows:

"The company shall pay into the sinking fund the sum of 3 cents per lineal foot of streetway in which its mains are laid until such payment shall have amounted to $100,000, after which such payments shall terminate. Such payments shall be made quarterly for the number of feet of streetway in which such mains shall have been laid during the quarter preceding."

The company, according to the resolution, proposed to furnish such heat and power to the City as might be required for public buildings, &c., at prices not exceeding those charged its most favored customers.

A motion to refer the whole matter to the Committee on Ferries and Franchises was voted down by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Morris, Finck, Jacobus, Marshall, Perley, Wade—6.

Negative—Aldermen Coggey, Foster, Goodwin, Haffen, Hall, Haughton, Helbig, Keenan, Kenney, Kirk, McClave, Murphy, Sauer, Sheils, Slevin, Strack—16.

Alderman Marshall moved to amend the resolution by making the compensation to be paid the City 20 cents per lineal foot, instead of 3 cents. Other companies, he said, had been granted similar privileges to those now asked for, on terms much more favorable to the City. It was not right to give away such a valuable franchise without proper compensation. The amendment was lost by the same vote as above. Alderman Marshall then moved that the amount should be 5 per cent. on the gross receipts of the steam company. This amendment was also defeated. Alderman Jacobus moved that the resolution be laid over and printed, and the 16 Aldermen above named again voted solidly in the negative. Then Alderman Goodwin moved the previous question, and this was carried by the usual vote. On the motion to adopt the resolution Alderman Jacobus asked that the resolution be read again. Alderman Haughton objected, and the President sustained the objection. When the Clerk reached Alderman Jacobus's name in calling the roll the Alderman declined to vote, on the ground that he could not do so intelligently unless he could hear the resolution read once more. The roll-call showed that the New-York Steam Company had secured its franchise by the votes of the following Aldermen:

Affirmative—Coggey, Foster, Goodwin, Haffen, Hall, Haughton, Helbig, Keenan, Kenney, Kirk, McClave, Murphy, Sauer, Sheils, Slevin, Strack—16.

Negative—Morris, Finck, Marshall, Perley, Wade—5.

Having thus disposed of this scheme, the Aldermen acted upon a few unimportant matters, and then Alderman Haffen introduced another railroad scheme in the shape of a resolution for a street railroad on Broadway. It provided that permission be given to John Sloane, Pierre Lorillard, Albert Gallatin Stevens, John Berry, J. Lawrence Worth, Andrew V. Stout, Lawrence Kip, William Jay, William Barton, John E. Brooks, "and their associates and assigns," to lay tracks and operate a horse railroad from South Ferry to Fourteenth-street over the following route: Double track from South Ferry to State-street; single track on State-street to Bowling Green, and single track through Whitehall-street to Bowling Green; thence double track through Broadway to Fourteenth-street, with a single track around Union-square. The road to be narrow gauge, with palace cars, seating not more than 14 persons, and the fare to be 5 cents. The compensation offered the City for this franchise is 5 per cent. annually on the gross earnings of the road. Alderman Sauer moved that the resolution be sent to the Committee on Railroads. The motion was carried without debate. This scheme has been several times before the Aldermen, each time being defeated. For three consecutive years President Morris has made a proposal to the board for the same franchise on behalf of August Belmont, H. A. Johnson, George De Forrest, and other gentlemen, offering to pay for it $1,000,000 and 3 per cent. on the net earnings of the road.

A motion relative to the Sheriff's fees for hanging criminals was sent to the Committee on Law.

One of the Aldermen said to a TIMES reporter, after the adjournment, that he believed the resolution, if it should be passed, would open the door for unlimited expenditures by the Sheriff whenever he had a hanging to superintend. There was nothing in it to prevent the Sheriff from appointing 500 Deputies, if he so wished, each of whom would be paid $5 a day.

A special meeting of the board will be held at noon on Monday, to consider the provisional estimates for 1881.

IDENTIFYING A BANK-ROBBER.

George Carson, alias Charles Heywood, was one of the men who, in July, robbed the Middletown (Conn.) Bank. The Police say he was aided by "Rufe" Minor, John Jourdan, and possibly by another man. On Monday when Minor was released detectives had made arrangements to follow him, anticipating that his arrest would induce him, as soon as he became free, to warn others who were implicated in the affair. Several detectives followed Minor until he went into "Billy" Tracy's resort in Broadway near Thirtieth-street. They waited a minute and then went in. Minor stood before the bar with Carson, who was raising a glass to his mouth. The Inspector said "hello," and Carson, putting the glass down, said sulkily, "Hello, Cap." The Inspector [Byrnes] then remarked, "You're just the man I'm looking for, come along." Carson made no attempt to escape, and was locked up. Yesterday the officers of the plundered bank were at Police Head-quarters. Carson is rated as a first-class bank sneak. He has a good address, can talk business with a drummer, or finance with a bank President, and is considered a match for any bank clerk. When the bank was robbed, Carson's share of the work was to engage the Receiving Teller in conversation, while Jourdan attracted the attention of the Paying Teller. Both gentlemen fully identified Carson. The prisoner was remanded at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and his portrait was taken for the Rogues' Gallery. The bank officers say they will go to any length to punish the men who robbed them, and will spare no expense in securing their arrest and conviction. The requisition papers for Jourdan and Carson are being prepared, and it is expected that the prisoners will be in Connecticut to-morrow.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

J. R. Osgood, of Boston, is at the Victoria Hotel.

The Rev. Canon Evans, of Montreal, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

F. Carroll Brewster, of Philadelphia, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Prof. Alexander Agassiz, of Cambridge, Mass., is at at Everett House.

Rear-Admiral Charles S. Boggs, United States Navy, is at the Sturtevant House.

Benjamin Gerrish, United States Consul at Bordeaux, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. A. G. Lawrence, of Rhode Island, and Senator J. R. McPherson, of New-Jersey, are at the Gilsey House.

Gov. George B. McClellan, of New-Jersey, and Gen. Joseph J. Bartlett, of San Francisco, are at the New-York Hotel.

Sir Francis Hincks, of Montreal, and Charles Fargo, of Chicago, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Senator Theodore F. Randolph, of New-Jersey; Representative George B. Loring, of Massachusetts; ex-Gov. Henry Howard, of Rhode Island; ex-Senator Daniel H. Cole, of Albion, N. Y., and Stephen A. Douglas, of Chicago, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

BEATING AN EIGHT-YEAR-OLD SON.

Some people residing on Coles-street, near Tenth, Jersey City, complained to Chief of Police Murphy that a man named Mulligan, living in that neighborhood, was in the habit of treating his family with great brutality, more particularly his son Peter, who is about 8 years old. The Chief had the boy Peter brought to his office and questioned him. The boy was covered from head to foot with bruises, and gave unmistakable evidence of cruel treatment. It is said his father was in the habit of beating him every morning and then locking him in the house until he came home at night. If he was not too drunk when he came home he beat the boy again. Sometimes he would pick the child up and throw him from one side of the room to the other. The lad told his story in a very intelligent and straightforward manner. When asked where his mother was he said his father had driven her away from home. A warrant was issued for Mulligan's arrest.

SEEKING FRAUD IN BROOKLYN.

M'LAUGHLIN'S COMMITTEE TAKING ACTION ON A CIRCULAR FROM HEAD-QUARTERS.

The Kings County Democratic General Committee (McLaughlin's branch) met last evening in their rooms on Court-street to take action in reference to a circular sent by the Democratic National and State Central Committees to the local committees in all the counties of the State. The circular requests that the local committees compare the vote cast with the census returns, and ascertain by that means whether a larger number of persons cast ballots at the recent election than are set down in the census as voters. Facts in reference to colonization or other election frauds, if any existed, were also requested. Mr. Jacob I. Bergen presided. He said that nearly the same majorities were given in the Democratic wards at the last election as Mr. Tilden received in 1876. The vote, however, in the Republican wards had greatly increased. He knew many Democrats who voted the Republican ticket for business reasons, and many Republicans who voted for Garfield who, previous to the October elections, had intended to vote for Hancock. The change in sentiments of a Democratic paper in New-York just before the election and hostile local influences went to make up the causes of the defeat. Supervisor Moran, heretofore an abject follower of "Boss" McLaughlin, denounced the Chairman, Mr. Bergen, and the members of the Campaign Committee for their lack of energy.

"Boss" McLaughlin moved that a committee composed of the Chairman and two Secretaries be appointed to wait on the National Committee, and furnish the facts that explained Hancock's small majority in Kings County. The "Boss" said that among the causes were a short but emphatic speech made by Gen. H. W. Slocum in which he called English a "—— hog," and a speech made by Mr. Kinsella containing the statement that the regular organization of the Democracy was rather an injury than otherwise to the cause. The "Boss's" motion was carried, and a committee of three was appointed to examine into the charges of treachery that had been made against the General Committee. The committee, which consisted of Messrs. Sharkey, Simis, and Kissam, was instructed to request Charles S. Higgins and William P. Leonard, two of the Democratic Electors, to sit with them. Reports from 16 wards furnished no charges of fraud, except in one instance. The delegates from the Thirteenth Ward charged that the Republicans had colonized in that part of the city. The ward is largely Republican, and the charge is ridiculous on its face.

ANNOYING PETER COOPER.

A STRANGE STORY AS TOLD BY FRANCIS REED PORTER.

Francis Reed Porter, a fashionably dressed young man, giving his residence as No. 12 Waverley-place, was arrested Monday afternoon by Policeman Mulvey, of the Eighteenth Precinct, charged with breaking two large plates of glass in the hall door of Mr. Peter Cooper's house, No. 9 Lexington-avenue, in which Mr. Abram S. Hewitt also resides. Mr. Porter was arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Hewitt appearing as complainant. An affidavit was sworn to by Officer Mulvey, who deposed that the prisoner had admitted to him that he had broken the glass. Porter, on being called to the bar, appeared cool and collected. To Justice Otterbourg, who asked him what he had to say to the charge against him, he replied, "Nothing." He waived examination, and was committed in $500 bail to stand trial in the Court of General Sessions. Having no bondsmen, he was remanded to the prison in the rear of the court. Mr. John E. Parsons, who accompanied Mr. Hewitt to look after Mr. Cooper's legal interests in the case, is reported to have said that Porter had been black-mailing Mr. Cooper for the last year.

In his cell, yesterday afternoon, Porter talked freely. He said that in 1879 he was managing editor of the *National Journal*, a Greenback organ, of which Dr. E. P. Miller was the chief owner. An article, written by one Matthew O'Rourke, came into his hands to edit, in which the writer censured Kelly, and asserted that Lewis, the Greenback candidate for Governor of this State, had a good chance of being elected. He took this article to Mr. Cooper and read it to him. Mr. Cooper said that he wanted Gov. Robinson to be elected, as if Cornell was successful he feared that his son (Mayor Cooper) would be impeached. Mr. Cooper concluded by asking that the article be suppressed, and for this service promised to pay Porter $1,000 and Dr. Miller $1,500. The article was suppressed, and in its stead an editorial advocating Robinson's election was published, which created a great uproar among the Greenbackers, and led to Dr. Miller's being accused of having been paid $2,000 to support Robinson. The result was that Dr. Miller suppressed the later editions of the *Journal* containing the Robinson editorial. That year the Greenback vote was only 20,000, while at the preceding election it had been 75,000. The newspaper was ruined. Mr. Cooper, Porter said, failed entirely to keep his promise, and, after repeated demands, he received a notice from John E. Parsons, Mr. Cooper's counsel, that all further communication must come through him. He had an interview with Mr. Parsons at the University Club on Saturday evening last, but nothing came of it. On Monday he tried to see Mr. Cooper, but could not. He then went to the Mayor's office, and sent in his card to Mayor Cooper, who kept him waiting three hours in the ante-room, which drove him crazy. His board bill, he said, was overdue, and he had no resources. The venerable Peter Cooper refused to see reporters last evening who called to get his side of the question.

COURT OF APPEALS.

DECISIONS HANDED DOWN YESTERDAY—PROCEEDINGS AND CALENDAR.

ALBANY, Nov. 16.—In the Court of Appeals to-day, the following decisions were handed down: Smith vs. Holbrook; Green vs. The Homestead Fire Insurance Company—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Marston vs. Sweet; Van Cott vs. Van Brunt—Judgment reversed, and new trial granted, costs to abide the event. Wheeler vs. The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company—Judgment of the General Term reversed, and that of the Special Term affirmed, with leave to defendant to answer on payment of costs. Webb vs. Buckelew—Judgment affirmed, and judgment absolute for respondents, on stipulation, with costs. Colt vs. Campbell; Eaton vs. Wells—Order affirmed, with costs. Van Cott vs. Van Cott—Order affirmed, without costs. Hier vs. Abrahams—Order of the General Term reversed, and judgment of the Special Term affirmed, with costs. Devlin vs. The Mayor; Grant vs. Griswold; Douglass vs. Haberstro; Eldridge vs. The New-York and Brighton Beach Railroad Company; Clarke vs. Lowrie—Appeal dismissed, with costs. The People ex rel. Geer vs. The Common Council of Troy—Appeal dismissed, without costs. In re the guardian of Hubbard—Motion denied, without costs. Tuthill vs. Morris; The People ex rel. Smith vs. The Board of Police Commissioners of New-York—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Argall vs. Jacobs—Motion granted, with $10 costs of motion, and costs and disbursements of proceedings to dismiss appeal.

The following order was made: In the Court of Appeals, Nov. 16, 1880: It is ordered that the court take a recess from Friday, the 19th inst., until Monday, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the old Capitol in the city of Albany, then to proceed with the call of the present calendar.

The following cases were argued: No. 255—Gideon G. Stephens, respondent, vs. Samuel H. Fox, appellant; argued by H. J. Cookingham for appellant, W. H. Bright for respondent. No. 268—David Risley, respondent, vs. The Phœnix Bank of the City of New-York, appellant; argued by Samuel Hand for appellant, John E. Risley for respondent.

The day calendar for Wednesday, Nov. 17, is as follows: Nos. 262, 269, 272, 273, 274, 277, 250, 218.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

At the meeting of the Numismatic and Archæological Society, at No. 30 Lafayette-place, last evening, Prof. Charles E. Anthon presiding, Lieut.-Commander H. A. Gorringe, who brought the Egyptian obelisk to this country; Algernon S. Sullivan, and William H. Hurlbert were elected life members. The society will meet Commander Gorringe informally at their December meeting. An abuse existing at the United States Mint, by which impressions of medals and coins are issued by employes contrary to law, was brought to the attention of the society through a letter from S. K. Harzfeld, of Philadelphia. The subject was referred to a committee of three to be reported on at the next meeting. An interesting letter was read from William E. Dubois, Chief Assayer at the United States Mint, referring to the present condition of the Mint Cabinet, and a gift of 25 volumes of rare and valuable numismatic works from N. Ponce de Leon was acknowledged. The society has received since its annual meeting 185 pamphlets and 47 bound volumes. The recent campaign added to the cabinet a token of Gen. Garfield, a three-quarters face of the General on one side, and an eagle and trophy of arms on the other.

DR. GEDICKE FOUND GUILTY.

The jury in the case of Dr. Herman W. Gedicke, who has been on trial for the past three days in the Essex County courts, New-Jersey, for criminal abortion, returned a verdict of guilty shortly after 9 o'clock last night, after being out six hours. Gedicke's bail was increased to $10,000, and up to midnight he had failed to find sureties. The chances are that he will be committed to jail. The prisoner received the sentence very indifferently.

DEFECTIVE CENSUS RETURNS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 16.—The *Sentinel* will publish to-morrow the names and addresses of 4,000 male persons, which it claims were not returned by the census enumerators. The most of these are believed to be voters, and it is claimed that according to the usual ratio is would bring the population of Milwaukee to 150,000.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL METHODS

DISCUSSION AT A LARGE CONVENTION IN KINGS COUNTY.

THE NECESSITY FOR GOOD TEACHERS—THE CHURCH AND THE SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

The fourth annual convention of the Kings County Sunday-schools was held yesterday in the Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church, Manhattan-avenue and Noble-street, Greenpoint. The object of these annual meetings is to discuss the best methods of conducting Sunday-school work and to increase the popular interest in it—an interchange of views which, it is claimed, has been productive of great benefits. There are in Kings County 260 Sunday-schools, representing an attendance of 80,000 scholars. The number of schools which send delegates to these conventions is on the increase, and the gatherings are the largest of their kind brought together in this country. Yesterday 125 Kings County schools were represented, and Orange, Newark, and Kingston also sent representatives. The church, which has a seating capacity of 1,200 persons, was filled at each of the three sessions. It was decorated with bunting and silken banners, and a national flag was hung out from the stained glass window overlooking Manhattan-avenue. At 10 o'clock the convention was called to order by Deacon John D. Prince, and John J. Lewis was appointed temporary Chairman. The coronation hymn was sung, a Biblical selection was read by the Rev. Lewis Francis, and prayer was offered by the Rev. D. Henry Miller, D. D. The Rev. W. H. Simonson, in a brief address, gave greeting to the delegates. The Committee on Nominations reported a board of officers for the next year, with Russell W. McKee as President, and they were elected.

The discussion of subjects was next in order. Speakers were given 10 minutes each. In a number of cases gentlemen proved so prolix at the outset that the Chairman's gavel had to cut them off in the middle of their arguments. A general discussion followed the presentation of each subject, in which delegates were allowed three minutes to relate individual experiences or to make suggestions. The first two papers, presented by H. E. Griffing, of Oliver Chapel, and Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, referred to the encouragements and discouragements of Superintendents and teachers. The Rev. Dr. C. H. Taylor, of the Greenpoint Presbyterian Church, partially finished the reading of a paper on "How to Command the Interest of the Church in Behalf of the Sunday-school," in which he made the argument that children must be taught somewhat at home. The Rev. T. A. K. Gessler, of the Central Baptist Church, discussed the subject "How to Develop the Teaching Power in the Church." Everybody, he maintained, was not fitted to teach, and only those in the Church who possessed the qualifications should be selected. He did not believe the Sunday-schools would lose anything if one-half their teachers were wiped out and the classes were turned over to the charge of those capable of instructing them. There should be Biblical teaching from the pulpit, for topical preaching was, in his judgment, a great hindrance to the development of the teaching power in the Church. He suggested that every church have a training-school from which teachers should be selected, and in which none but those who possessed qualifications should be retained.

Superintendent Bernhard said, in the general discussion which followed, that he was once curious to know what proportion of his Sunday-school scholars attended the church service. He counted 80 members or one third of the membership of the school. He also counted 30 persons who were sleeping through their Pastor's sermon. Three of these were Deacons. [Laughter.] "In fact," he said, "we have a Deacon in our church who sleeps regularly in his pew every Sunday morning. The Pastor says the only way he can prevent his napping is to keep his eye on him during the whole sermon. If it wanders for an instant to another portion of the church, the Deacon is off again." [Loud laughter.] Dr. Porter believed that this everlasting attempt to draw the line of demarkation between the Church and Sunday-school was fatal to the work. Dr. Miller called the Doctor's attention to the fact that in the neighborhood was a church that had been nearly dismembered by the clash between Pastor and Superintendent, neither being willing to yield when both had designated the same night for a meeting in the church. The speaker believed that it should be recognized that the church has the right to control the school.

The afternoon session was opened with prayer by the Rev. E. A. Hainor. Darwin R. James, Superintendent of the Throop-Avenue Mission, in his paper on "Punctuality and Regularity of Teachers and Scholars," said that in his 20 years' experience he had been compelled to recognize the fact that punctual teachers made punctual scholars, just as teachers who were tardy made tardy scholars, and in many instances broke up the classes altogether. Especially was this the case in mission schools. Teachers, he urged, should sacrifice almost everything to be punctual. "The Selection and Management of the Library" was discussed by the Rev. William H. Ingersoll, a teacher in the Lafayette-Avenue Presbyterian Church. Better books, he said, should be put into Sunday-school libraries. The day of such romances as "Tim and his Dog" and "What a Town Pump Said" had gone past, and it was folly to litter the shelves with them. Old minds as well as young were to be instructed by this library. Historical, geographical, and biographical works and missionary literature should be selected, and, although there was an intolerable amount of trash in the fiction of to-day, it was not right to exclude works of this class altogether. Historical fictions were especially valuable for library shelves. James M. Craig, of the Greene-Avenue Presbyterian Sunday-school, read a paper on "Entertainments and Rewards." Frank Beard illustrated by means of the blackboard the benefits of blackboard instruction to small children in the school-room. He considered the acrostic an excellent device for impressing symbols upon young memories. The blackboard in the hands of crude or too profound artists had its drawbacks. He remembered seeing a particularly bad-looking angel, with the conventional wings and harp, on the blackboard of a Brooklyn Sunday-school. The children scanned the figure critically, and when the hymn was given out "I want to be an angel, and with the angels stand," there was a marked want of spontaneity and enthusiasm in their responses. In his paper "What Constitutes the Efficiency of the Superintendent," Richard Oliver, of the First Baptist Mission, summed up what he considered to be a Superintendent's qualifications. They were godliness, cheerfulness, truthfulness, and decision. The man must possess, besides, a love for the work and be not easily discouraged. Charles T. Goodwin, of the Fifth-Avenue Baptist Church, of this City, considered a kindred subject—"The Teacher's Efficiency as Related to the Lesson, to His Personal Life, and to the Scholar; how to Inspire Enthusiasm in the Teacher." "Securing and Retaining Scholars" was treated by E. F. Shafer, of the Church of the Evangel; "Discipline, Order, Conduct of the Session, Opening and Closing Services, the Superintendent's Part in Instruction and Review," by T. J. Tilney, of the Central Congregational Church, and "The Importance of Teaching the Catechism as Embodying Formulated Truth," by the Rev. C. W. Turner, of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church.

Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, of the Lafayette-Avenue Presbyterian Church, was greeted with applause when he stepped to the platform to speak on "Conversion of the Scholar and the Hold on the Scholar after Conversion; how to Interest the Scholar in the Service of the Church." Conversion should be, he said, an event of the early morning of youth, when it meant a life of service. The child who was old enough to attend the public school was old enough to be a convert. What was the use of having a fold if some of the younger ones had to be kept out in the cold. Boys and girls should be set to work in the service at once. They could touch, by their influence, where the Pastor and Superintendent, or even the teacher, could never reach. Let them have their associations, their weekly devotional meetings, in which they can drill and learn to speak. Pastors must make their pulpits attractive. The man who can't hold the children's attention was never called by God to the ministry. Let their Pastor's reasoning and language be clear and simple. Remember that the future leaders of the country are on the towpath to-day. [Applause.] See to it that you lead them wisely and that you instill into their minds proper Christian principles.

At the evening session the following subjects were discussed: "Infant Class," by James H. Mallory; "Adult Bible Class," by R. W. Raymond, Ph. D.; "Missionary Work in the Sunday-school," by E. F. Tibbals; "What Mission Schools Have Accomplished," by the Rev. Albert G. Lawson; "The Importance of Familiarizing our Youth with the Word of God," by the Rev. W. F. Crafts; "The Supreme End to be Sought in Sunday-school Work," by the Rev. A. McCullagh. An overflow meeting was held in the Noble-Street Presbyterian Church, in which Sunday-school work in its various phases was discussed by clergymen and laymen as well.

THE CARE OF THE HARBOR.

At a meeting of the Pilot Commissioners yesterday, a communication was received from Health Officer Smith, complaining that masters of vessels are in the habit of taking their departure, with the concurrence of the pilots in Quarantine, before his arrival. This is a direct violation of law, and he proposes to prosecute offenders in future. The Secretary was ordered to call the attention of the pilots to the matter. The Secretary was also instructed to write to the Secretary of War, and request the removal, as soon as possible, of the wreck of the German bark Samarang from the south channel bar, complaint having been made that it lies in a position dangerous to navigation. Inspector Conway reported that he had made a partial survey of Flushing Bay, and saw no objection to Gen. Newton dumping the mud which he intends to dredge from the east side of the bay into the water on the west side. There the average depth is but about four feet, making it unavailable except for the smallest craft. Gen. Newton intends to make a channel on the east side with an average depth of seven feet. Inspector Conway also reported that five loaded mud-scows belonging to the Department of Docks were abandoned on the 13th inst. on the northern end of the east bank. Three floated off after the mud was washed out and two were subsequently picked up by Pilot-boat No. 22, 40 miles east-south-east of Sandy Hook, and towed to Gowanus Bay. The Inspector further reported that on the same date he saw the Police Commissioners' tug F. Damont, with three loaded scows of garbage, discharging two miles south-east of Buoy No. 16, or near the east channel.

A FREE USE OF THE CLUB.

HOW A POLICEMAN USED HIS LOCUST ON A PRISONER.

Weak from loss of blood and scarcely able to walk, with his head bandaged and his clothes bespattered and stained with blood, James Radigan, a young Irishman, was arraigned before Justice Smith, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, by Patrolman James McCool, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who charged him with assault and battery. The officer had a slight cut on his nose which was covered by a large piece of court-plaster. He said that Radigan was in the lager-beer saloon of Adam Roth, No. 405 Sixth-avenue, and wouldn't go out when ordered to leave, and he (the officer) was then sent for to put him out. While endeavoring to do so he was assaulted by Radigan, and he clubbed him in self-defense. The prisoner had received a terrible beating. His head was cut in several places, his wrists were swollen and denuded of skin, and the flesh about them was bruised and discolored. His hands were swollen to twice their natural size, and his body was covered with bruises and contusions. He said he came from County Mayo, Ireland, and had been in this country about two months. On Monday night he went into the saloon referred to and offered for sale some religious pictures and books containing a history of the "Apparitions of Knock." He had a glass of beer and a glass of whisky in the place. There was some dispute about the whisky and he was ordered out. He refused to go, and the officer was sent for to eject him. The policeman dragged him into the street, clubbed him on the head, arms, and body in the most inhuman manner. In the street the officer was joined by two other policemen, who also clubbed him. They put "nippers" on his hands and dragged him to the station-house. He admitted having struck Officer McCool, but not until the policeman had struck him with his club.

Justice Smith committed Radigan for trial in default of $400 bail. The prisoner was taken into the prison and placed in one of the hospital cells. He appears to be a quiet, inoffensive man, but his conversation betokens that his mind is somewhat unsettled by religious mania. He will be examined by the prison physicians to-day. The conduct of the policeman will be investigated by the Police Commissioners.

PAYMASTER NELSON ON TRIAL.

OFFICERS TESTIFYING TO HIS EFFICIENCY AND HONESTY.

The court-martial of Major James H. Nelson for an alleged defalcation while Paymaster in the United States Army, was resumed yesterday in the rooms of the Military Service Institution on Governor's Island. In the absence of Brig.-Gen. Israel Vogdes, President of the court, Gen. Nelson Davis presided. The other members of the court present were: Lieut.-Col. John M. Brennan, First Artillery; Lieut.-Col. Albion P. Howe, Second Artillery; Lieut.-Col. Augustus De Russey, Third Artillery; Major Clement L. Best, First Artillery; Major John Mendenhall, First Artillery; Capt. R. H. Hall, Tenth Infantry, and Capt. William S. Harkins, Judge Advocate. Major H. K. Wood was the first witness. He testified that he had known Major Nelson since 1868 in the service of the Departments of the Lakes and the Military Division of the Pacific, and that he had always regarded him as efficient and careful Paymaster, whose integrity was beyond question. He believed this opinion was held by all the officers of the department and division.

Major William R. Gibson, of the Paymaster's Department at Fort Leavenworth, said he was Inspector-General of the Paymaster's Department in 1866, and was sent to Norfolk, Va., to investigate sundry charges against Paymasters in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina. He understood that Major Nelson was at that station at the time, though he was not one of the Paymasters whose accounts were under investigation. The accounts of a number of Paymasters were then investigated. Irregularities in that department were general. Paymasters were receiving interest on Government money deposited in the banks, and were also cutting off and retaining the coupons of Government 7-30 bonds, in which the Army was being paid. Witness considered Major Nelson one of the best officers in the department. He had the reputation of being efficient and trustworthy. At the close of this testimony an adjournment was taken until this morning at 11 o'clock.

COST OF OPENING STREETS.

The report of Meyer Butzel, Henry Lewis, and Joseph Blumenthal, Commissioners for the opening of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street and 18 other streets and avenues in the Twenty-third Ward, was presented to Judge Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. It awards $658,658 to property-owners for land taken from them, and states the Commissioners' expenses at $46,471 46. Corporation Counsel Whitney moved to confirm the report, but said his motion was perfunctory, as he deemed it his duty to call the attention of the court to facts stated in an affidavit made by Deputy Controller McDaniel, which might make it proper for the court to send the report back to the Commissioners for amendment. The affidavit referred to averred that, as the easterly and westerly ends of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street were laid out by previous commissions, it was improper for the present Commissioners to make more than mere nominal awards for land there taken. Mr. Whitney thought also that the act of 1874, under which the Commissioners proceeded, is unconstitutional, because its title does not define the purposes of its provisions.

Mr. John C. Shaw, who appeared in support of the report, said it was unprecedented to present to the court such an affidavit as that of the Deputy Controller, which regarded matters adjudicated by the Commissioners. Judge Lawrence admitted that the practice was not to present affidavits, except as to frauds, against the confirmation of a report of Commissioners, but said he would take the paper. Mr. John H. Strahan, who appeared against the report, said he agreed with Mr. Whitney, but thought further that the work of the Commissioners would have to be done over because they did not conform to the act of 1880 respecting street openings. Other objections were made by counsel for property-owners who have been assessed for benefits. Judge Lawrence reserved his decision.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

The steam-ship Arizona, of the Guion Line, sailed for Liverpool yesterday. The following European steam-ships will sail to-day: the England, of the National Line, and the Gallia, of the Cunard Line, for Liverpool, and the Ferdinand de Lesseps, of the French Line, for Havre. Several officers of the French Navy are among the passengers of the latter vessel. The cabin lists which have been received are as follows:

In steam-ship England, for Liverpool.—E. Peters, Mr. Page, John Lewis, Mrs. Lewis, William Fisher, George Reilly, Lascelle Heron, Jacob Pearce, the Rev. Joseph Beattie, Miss Lizzie L. Beattie, Miss Nellie L. Beattie, John Beattie, Wilson E. Beattie, Miss Julia L. Beattie, Alfred P. Beattie, John P. Miller, John James, Loder James, R. Dent, A. C. Douglass, Miss Marie Lulu Menemocoha and infant, Miss Eva Menemocoha, Frank Rogers, J. J. Kerr, Mrs. Kerr, Mr. Grasebrook, Mrs. Grasebrook, John E. Cooksey, E. Halstead, W. Hill, the Rev. Arthur Jarvis, D. Smith, S. Smith, (two,) J. Riley, John G. Benjamin, Mrs. Benjamin, Miss S. Benjamin, Edward Forbes, Samuel C. Harris, Mrs. Harris, Francis G. Bane, Edward Hanson, James B. Williams, Mrs. Williams.

In Steam-ship Ferdinand de Lesseps, for Havre.—A. Sequin, Jules Luquet, Mrs. M. Gomez, Joannes Gadot, Ernest Gerone, Octave Lenwicks, Eugene de la Touche, J. M. Abadie, Mrs. L. Lafora, Manuel Marquez, Miss Dolores Marquez.

STANTON WILL CASE TESTIMONY.

Three witnesses testified yesterday in the trial of the contest over the will of Julia M. Stanton, who left the bulk of her property to her daughter, Julia M. Field, two of the witnesses being for the contestant. Wheeler H. Peckham, counsel for Mrs. Eliza L. Tucker, the contesting daughter, offered in evidence a number of letters written by Mrs. Field to various persons anterior to the making of the will, including one to Mr. John J. Cisco, urging him to use his influence with Mrs. Stanton in her behalf. Mr. Charles A. Jackson, counsel for the proponent, testified that he had been acquainted with Mrs. Stanton, and that she had impressed him as a woman of surprisingly bright mind and extremely imperious will. She preferred to reside in Paris because she had found she could live there cheaper than in this country. Mr. Jackson's main object in testifying in the case was to show that Mrs. Stanton was not a person who could be easily influenced by any one. Cross-examined by Mrs. Peckham, he said he was introduced to Mrs. Stanton by Mrs. Field in Paris, and that his conversations with her related to business matters. The trial will be continued to-day.

MERCHANTS APPEALING TO CONGRESS.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange yesterday adopted the following recommendation presented by the Committee on Trade:

Whereas, The views expressed in the petition of the New-York Produce Exchange to the Treasury Department, dated Oct. 7, 1880, are firmly held by that body in the interests of commerce; and

Whereas, It appears from the reply of the Assistant Secretary, dated Oct. 19, 1880, that the department does not deem it expedient to take action in accordance therewith, it being the expressed opinion of the department that the Customs business should be conducted in such a manner as to protect private interests, except where reasons exist which would justify a sacrifice of such interests to the public good; and

Whereas, Action by Congress adverse to the objectionable clause of the circular of Dec. 15, 1879, is desirable; therefore

We recommend That this Exchange invite the New-York Chamber of Commerce and other leading commercial bodies to unite with it in bringing the subject before the next Congress through the representatives from the various districts in which such bodies exist, with a view to its full consideration by the proper committee of Congress and its action thereon.

CAPT. EADS AT GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, Nov. 16.—Capt. J. B. Eads, the eminent engineer, and his staff were met here by a delegation of citizens, headed by Mayor Leonard, and conducted to the Cotton Exchange. They afterward returned to the steamer Whitney and resumed their voyage to Vera Cruz.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 16.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

U. S. 4s c., 1907. $55,000...s3.111⅛	U. S. 4s c., 1907. 2,500...s3.111

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Tenn. 6s n. ser.	Gt. Western 2d.	Chicago & R. I.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1 P. M.

U. S. 6s r., '81. $10,000...c.104⅛	U. S. 4½s c. '91. 10,000...113⅛	U. S. 4s c. 1907. 22,000...111
U. S. 4½s r., '91. 10,000...111	U. S. 4s r. 1907. 10,000...111	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—3 P. M.

U. S. 4½s r. $10,000...110⅝ 100,000...b3.110⅝	U. S. 4s r. 50,000...s3.110⅝	U. S. 4s c. 1907. 50,000...110⅞

SALES TO 3 P. M.

H. & T. C. 1st m. l.	N. Y. C. & H.	Chi. Bur. & Q.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—NOV. 16.

FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

Great Eastern.	Calaveras.	Gold Stripe.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Plumas.	Calaveras.	Hukill.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TUESDAY, Nov. 16—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange the speculation was irregular and unsettled throughout the greater portion of the day, but with one exception the changes in prices were comparatively slight. Reading was the chief feature of the dealings, and was again heavily pressed for sale. The weakness of the shares was due to a report to the effect that the London syndicate had failed to fulfill their agreement in regard to the guarantee of the deferred bonds. The lowest prices of the day were current in the late dealings, the decline in prices ranging from ⅛ to 2 ℔ cent. in the general list, and 5⅜ ℔ cent. in Reading, as compared with the closing quotation of yesterday. In the final sales the speculation assumed a firmer tone under the influence of an easy Money market, and the closing prices showed a recovery of ⅛ to 1⅞ ℔ cent., the latter in Denver and Rio Grande, which was favorably affected by the official statement, showing a large increase in the earnings for the first two weeks of November. The stocks most actively traded in were Reading, Northern Pacific, Western Union, Erie, New-Jersey Central, St. Paul, Lake Shore, Union Pacific, Kansas and Texas, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and C., C. and I. C.

The transactions aggregated 264,965 shares, including 61,000 Reading, 30,200 Northern Pacific, 27,500 Western Union, 19,400 Erie, 18,700 New-Jersey Central, 18,400 St. Paul, 16,000 Lake Shore, 15,100 Union Pacific, 14,500 Kansas and Texas, 11,400 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 10,400 C., C. and I. C., 7,500 North-west, 7,300 Wabash Pacific, 6,300 Ontario and Western, 3,900 Denver and Rio Grande, 3,300 Iron Mountain, 3,100 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 2,500 Pacific Mail, 2,100 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 2,100 Michigan Central, and 2,100 Manhattan Elevated.

North-west declined from 113¾ to 112½; St. Paul fell off from 102⅝ to 101⅛, rallied to 101⅞, and closed at 101⅝; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western receded from 97⅛ to 97¼, and closed at 97⅛; Delaware and Hudson sold down from 88 to 87⅛ and closed at 87⅛; New-Jersey Central advanced from 78⅜ to 79⅛, fell off to 77⅛, rallied to 78⅛, and reacted to 78; Reading broke from 44⅞ to 40⅜, recovered 41⅛, and closed at 41⅛. Erie fluctuated between 42⅝ and 42⅛; with final sales at the latter price; Western Union rose from 96¼ to 96⅝, fell off to 95⅛, recovered to 96⅛, and reacted to 95⅞; Kansas and Texas dropped from 40⅞ to 40⅛, advanced to 41⅛, receded to 39⅞, and rallied to 39⅞; Lake Shore sold down from 118⅞ to 118⅜; Hannibal and St. Joseph receded from 40⅜ to 39⅜, and do. preferred from 89⅛ to 88⅞; Lake Erie and Western declined from 32 to 31; Chicago and Alton declined from 138 to 137, and recovered to 137⅛; Northern Pacific fell off from 30⅛ to 30⅛, and do. preferred from 56⅝ to 55⅛, the latter closing at 55⅛; Union Pacific sold down from 95⅛ to 95, rallied to 95⅛, receded to 94⅛, and recovered to 94⅞; Louisville and Nashville dropped from 86⅜ to 85⅛; Nashville Chattanooga fell off from 60 to 59⅛, rose to 61, and reacted to 60⅛; Denver and Rio Grande sold down from 80 to 78, and recovered to 79⅛; Houston and Texas advanced from 74 to 75⅛, reacted to 74⅛, and rallied to 75; Manhattan Elevated receded from 35⅛ to 35⅛, rose to 36⅛, and closed at 36⅛; Metropolitan do. declined from 111 to 110; Pullman Palace Car rose from 120 to 121; Ontario and Western sold up from 25⅜ to 26⅛; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy rose from 158 to 158⅝, fell off to 157⅜, and advanced to 158⅛; C., C. and I. C. receded from 21 to 20⅛, sold up to 21⅛, and closed at 20⅛; Pacific Mail declined from 46⅞ to 46, and rallied to 46⅛; New-York Central fell off from 137⅝ to 136⅝, and rallied to 137.

The monetary situation was characterized by a fair degree of activity, and call loans on pledge of stock collateral ranged between 3 and 5 ℔ cent., with exceptional transactions at 6 ℔ cent. The great bulk of the business was transacted at about 4 ℔ cent, and at the close there were large offerings of capital at 3 ℔ cent. The flow of specie to this port continues quite large and is likely to increase in volume, owing to the low rates current for Sterling Exchange, which permits of a very fair margin of profit on gold importations. Advices from London state that of the bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day, £31,000 was for shipment to New-York, and it is stated that a further sum of £500,000 will be forwarded to this port during the week. There is no change to report in the rates for time loans or prime discounts. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying ⅛, selling ⅛@par; Charleston, shade firmer, buying 5-16@⅛ discount, selling par; New-Orleans commercial, $1 25 discount, bank par; St. Louis, 50 discount; Chicago, 75@80 discount, and Boston, 9d. discount.

The foreign advices reported British Consols at London strong and a shade higher at 99⅞@99⅝ for money and 99⅝@99⅞ for the account. United States Government bonds were irregular; new 4s advanced ⅛ ℔ cent., to 114⅛, but reacted to 114⅛; 4½s advanced ⅜ ℔ cent., to 115⅛, and new 5s, after selling up from 104⅝ to 104⅞, receded to 104⅝. In American railway securities, Erie common declined from 44⅞ to 44⅜, and recovered to 44⅝; do. consolidated Seconds rose from 100 to 100⅝, and Pennsylvania from 64⅝ to 65; Reading broke from 25 to 21⅛, and rallied to 22⅛; Illinois Central declined from 122⅜ to 121⅛; New-York Central from 142⅜ to 141⅜; Central Pacific from 87⅛ to 87⅛; St. Louis and San Francisco common from 42⅛ to 42; do. First preferred from 86 to 85, and do. Seconds, class B, from 87 to 86⅛; do. do., class A, sold at 97⅛, and do. do., class C., at 84; Atlantic and Great Western Firsts receded from 54 to 53⅛. Bar Silver was steady at 51 13-16d. ℔ ounce. The sum of £111,000 in specie was withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day. At Paris, Rentes fell off from 85f. 45c. to 85f. 40c. and rose to 85f. 50c. Exchange on London was reduced to 25f. 28c.

The Sterling Exchange market is greatly depressed, and it is with difficulty that sales are effected at even the lowest quotations. Although the business rates are nominally lower than will allow of a profit on gold importations, the difficulty in obtaining gold on the other side of a right kind has greatly increased, and the rates for money have become so much dearer that larger margins must be insured before transactions can be profitably closed. The nominal asking quotations for sterling continue unchanged, but these are so much above those accepted on real business that very little attention is now paid to them. The basis on which transactions were effected was as follows: Sixty-day bills, $4 80 to $4 80½; demand, $4 82 to $4 82¼; cable transfers, $4 82¼ to $4 82½; commercial bills, $4 78⅛ to $4 79 for long sight, and $4 80 to $4 80¼ for three days' sight.

The Government bond market was generally quiet and weak, and ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. lower for 4½s and 4s, the other issues were firm and unchanged. Railroad mortgages were irregular on a large volume of business; C. C. and I. C. supplementary Firsts receded from 100 to 99⅜, sold up to 102⅛, reacted to 101, and rallied to 102; do. incomes fell off from 51⅛ to 49⅛, rose to 54, reacted to 52⅛ and recovered to 53⅛; Kansas and Texas Firsts advanced from 114⅛ to 115; do. Seconds sold up from 71⅛ to 72⅛, declined to 70⅛, and rallied to 70⅛; New-Jersey Central incomes rose from 90 to 90⅛, and returned to 90; Texas Pacific land grant incomes fell off from 74 to 73; do. Firsts (Rio Grande Division) receded from 94⅛ to 93⅝, and recovered to 94⅛; Central Iowa Firsts advanced from 108 to 108⅛; Kansas Pacific Firsts (Denver Division) from 111⅛ to 113; Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Consols ascended from 101 to 101⅛; Ohio and Mississippi Firsts (Springfield Division) from 112⅛ to 113; Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg consolidated Firsts from 73 to 74; St. Paul 8s from 131 to 134; do. Seconds from 104⅛ to 105, and Wabash Firsts from 111 to 114; Indiana, Bloomington and Western incomes sold up from 63⅛ to 64⅛, and reacted to 64; Erie Seconds declined from 97⅛ to 96⅛; International and Great Northern incomes from 86 to 85⅛; Lake Erie and Western incomes from 65 to 64⅛; North Missouri Firsts from 122 to 121⅛; Ohio and Mississippi Seconds from 116⅛ to 116; Rock Island coupon Firsts from 127 to 125; St. Paul and Sioux City Firsts from 106⅛ to 106; St. Louis and San Francisco Seconds, class A, from 95 to 94⅛, and Metropolitan Elevated Seconds from 95 to 92⅜. In State bonds, District of Columbia 3.65s, coupon, sold at 99⅜, and Tennessee 6s, new series, at 44⅛@44⅛.

The exports from this port for the week ending to-day aggregated $8,084,388, against $6,987,695 in 1879, and $6,365,550 in 1878. The exports from Jan. 1 to date this year were $360,406,270, against $309,036,152 in 1879, and $307,332,930 in 1878.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 16.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	111	110⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	113⅝	113⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	101⅞	101⅞
Adams Express	120	120
American Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albany and Susquehanna	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alton and Terre Haute	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alton and Terre Haute pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]
American District Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston Water Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston Air Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston Land Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
B., C. R. and Northern	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canada Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]
Climax Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caribou Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Arizona	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., C., C. and I.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chesapeake and Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chesapeake and Ohio 1st pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chesapeake and Ohio 2d pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., C. and I. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	158	158⅛
Chicago and Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and Alton pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and North-west	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and North-west pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland and Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidation Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cumberland Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware and Hudson Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Excelsior Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver and Rio Grande	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hannibal and St. Joseph	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]	[illegible]
Homestake Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Houston and Texas	75	75
Illinois Central	117⅛	117
Ind., Bloomington and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk and Des Moines	10	10
Keokuk and Des Moines pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	118⅝	118⅜
Lake Erie and Western	[illegible]	31
La Plata	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville and Nashville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Little Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago	100	100
Manhattan Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mariposa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mariposa pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marietta and Cincinnati 1st pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marietta and Cincinnati 2d pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan Railroad	111	110
Michigan Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile and Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morris and Essex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maryland Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Central Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Jersey Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York Central	137⅝	137
New-York and New-Haven	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York Elevated	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York, Lake Erie and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York, Lake Erie and Western pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ontario Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon Railway and Navigation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Panama	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pullman Palace Car Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quicksilver pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rensselaer and Saratoga	[illegible]	[illegible]
Standard Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sutro Tunnel	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and San Francisco pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and San Francisco 1st pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul and Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul and Omaha pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York, Ontario and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wells-Fargo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Union Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
American Express	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total sales			264,965

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1880, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

[illegible]	[illegible]

And the following for railway mortgages:

[illegible]	[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—NOV. 16.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Railroads of New-Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Valley Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Catawissa Railroad preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific Railroad preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Central Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Navigation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hestonville Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]

The approximate earnings of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway for the second week of November show an increase of $64,089 over the same period last year.

Coupons of the mortgage bonds of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad due Dec. 1 will be paid at the office of the company, No. 187 West-street.

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 16.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	[illegible]	Mexican	[illegible]
Alta	[illegible]	Mono	[illegible]
Belcher	[illegible]	Noonday	[illegible]
Best and Belcher	[illegible]	Northern Belle	[illegible]
Bodie	[illegible]	Ophir	[illegible]
Bullion	[illegible]	Oro	[illegible]
Bulwer	[illegible]	Overman	[illegible]
California	[illegible]	Potosi	[illegible]
Chollar	[illegible]	Savage	[illegible]
Consolidated Virginia	[illegible]	Sierra Nevada	[illegible]
Crown Point	[illegible]	Silver King	[illegible]
Exchequer	[illegible]	Union Consolidated	[illegible]
Gould and Curry	[illegible]	Wales	[illegible]
Grand Prize	[illegible]	Yellow Jacket	[illegible]
Hale and Norcross	[illegible]	Boston Consolidated	[illegible]
Mammoth	[illegible]	Columbus	[illegible]
Manhattan	[illegible]	Goodshaw	[illegible]
Martin White	[illegible]		

The Eureka Consolidated Mining Company has declared a dividend of 50 cents per share.

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—The following are the closing prices on the Stock Exchange to-day:

Water Power	[illegible]	Flint & Pere Mar.	[illegible]
Boston Land	[illegible]	Little Rock & Ft. S.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastern R. R.	[illegible]	Silver Islet	[illegible]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

E. A. NEWELL,

859 BROADWAY, (one door above 17th st.,)

Is exhibiting the largest and choicest stock of MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS to be found in the City. WHITE AND COLORED UNDERWEAR. HALF-HOSE, SCARFS, TIES, GLOVES, &c.

Imported expressly for his first-class retail trade.

Dress Shirts to order a specialty.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

B. W. Flour, pkgs.	[illegible]	Crude Turp., bbls.	[illegible]
Beans, bbls.	[illegible]	Spirits Turp., bbls.	[illegible]
Bees-wax, pkgs.	[illegible]	Resin, bbls.	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	[illegible]	Tar, bbls.	[illegible]
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	[illegible]	Pitch, bbls.	[illegible]
Eggs, pkgs.	[illegible]	Oil-cake, pkgs.	[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	[illegible]	Pork, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bbls.	[illegible]	Beef, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bags	[illegible]	Cut-meats, pkgs.	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Lard, tcs.	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Lard, kegs	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs.	[illegible]
Rye, bushels	[illegible]	Cheese, pkgs.	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	[illegible]	Rice, tcs.	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	[illegible]	Rice-chaff, bags	[illegible]
Peas, bushels	[illegible]	Spelter, pcs.	[illegible]
Flax-seed, bags	[illegible]	Starch, pkgs.	[illegible]
Grass-seed, bags	[illegible]	Tallow, pkgs.	[illegible]
Hides, No.	[illegible]	Tobacco, hhds.	[illegible]
Hides, bales	[illegible]	Tobacco, pkgs.	[illegible]
Hops, bales	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls.	[illegible]
Leather, sides	[illegible]	Wool, bales	[illegible]

COFFEE—A moderate inquiry has been reported for Rio, which has been quoted firm with fair invoices quoted at 13¼c.; other grades proportionately.... [illegible]

COTTON—Business in the option line has been to a moderate aggregate at a reduction of 6@7 points.... [illegible]

Option Sales To-day.

Month.	Bales.	Prices.
November	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]
January	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]

Transferable orders issued at 10.90.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Yesterday.	To-day.
November	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]
January	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]

Yesterday's Averages on Options.

November	10.90	March	11.17
December	10.91	April	[illegible]
January	10.91	May	11.45
February	11.08	June	11.57

FERTILIZERS—Attracted rather more attention at generally steady prices.

FISH—A moderately active inquiry has been reported for the leading kinds, which have been quoted generally steady.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately active again to-day, at generally unchanged quotations, though in instances showing rather less firmness; export inquiry fair, chiefly for brands suited to the West Indies and South America.... [illegible]

FRUITS—Trade has been moderately active, but values have shown considerable irregularity.... [illegible]

WHEAT—Winter Wheat dealings have been again of liberal magnitude to-day, mostly in the speculative line, on an unsettled market, as reflecting largely the variable temper of the reports from the West.... [illegible]

CORN—Has been much more active for prompt and forward delivery.... [illegible]

OATS—A fair business has been reported, at generally steadier prices.... [illegible]

RYE—Has been inactive, but held firmly.... [illegible]

BARLEY—Has been again quoted much higher and in very good demand.... [illegible]

BARLEY-MALT—In demand at full previous prices.

FEED—Wanted at stronger prices.... [illegible]

OILS—A generally moderate movement has been reported in the leading kinds at about steady prices.

PETROLEUM—A generally quiet market noted.... [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Hog products have been less sought after at irregular prices.... [illegible]

RICE—The market is firm, with a good demand.... [illegible]

SALT—Steady at previous prices, with a moderate call noted.

SPICES—Have been lightly dealt in, but quoted generally as before.

STEARINE—Has been moderately active at unchanged quotations.

SUGARS—Raw quiet at former rates.... [illegible]

SUMAC—Inactive at former rates.

TEAS—Dull to-day; quoted steady; sales, 300 half chests Green on private terms.

FREIGHTS—[illegible]

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 16.—Cotton steady, with a good demand; Middling, 10⅝c.; Low Middling, 10c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅛c.; net receipts, 15,689 bales; gross, [illegible] bales; exports, to Great Britain, [illegible] bales; sales, 6,000 bales; last evening, 3,100 bales; stock, [illegible] bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 16.—Cotton firm; Middling, 10⅝c.; Low Middling, 10c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅛c.; net receipts, 4,900 bales; gross, [illegible] bales; exports coastwise, 2,564 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; last evening, 1,000 bales; stock, [illegible] bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 16.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10⅛c.; Low Middling, 10c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅛c.; net receipts, 3,509 bales; exports, to France, [illegible] bales; coastwise, [illegible] bales; sales, [illegible] bales; stock, [illegible] bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 16.—Cotton firm; Middling, 10⅛c.; Low Middling, 10⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅛c.; net receipts, [illegible] bales; exports, to Great Britain, [illegible] bales; sales, [illegible] bales; stock, [illegible] bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 16.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 10⅛c.; Low Middling, 10⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅛c.; net receipts, [illegible] bales; exports, coastwise, [illegible] bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 55,720 bales.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 16.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10⅛c.; receipts, [illegible] bales; shipments, [illegible] bales; sales, [illegible] bales; stock, [illegible] bales.

THE COFFEE MARKET.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 15.—Coffee—Good Firsts, [illegible] reis ℔ 10 kilos. Average daily receipts, 14,500 bags. Shipments of the Week—To the Channel and North of Europe, [illegible] bags; to the United States, 14,000 bags; to the Mediterranean, [illegible] bags. Sales of the Week—For the Channel and North of Europe, [illegible] bags; for the United States, [illegible] bags; for the Mediterranean, [illegible] bags. Stock, [illegible] bags. Exchange on London, [illegible].

SANTOS, Nov. 15.—Coffee—Superior Santos, [illegible] reis per 10 kilos. Average daily receipts, [illegible] bags. Shipments of the Week—To all countries, [illegible] bags; to Europe, [illegible] bags. Sales of the Week—For all countries, [illegible] bags; for Europe, [illegible] bags. Stock, [illegible] bags.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—Seventh Page—6th and 7th cols.
BANKING AND FINANCIAL—Third Page—6th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—5th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—Seventh Page—1st col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—First Page—6th col.
CITY ITEMS—Fifth Page—6th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—Sixth Page—3d col.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES—Sixth Page—7th col.
DANCING—Seventh Page—7th col.
DEATHS—Fifth Page—6th col.
DIVIDENDS—Sixth Page—6th col.
DRY GOODS—Sixth Page—6th col.
ELECTIONS—Sixth Page—5th col.
EUROPEAN ADV'S—Sixth Page—6th col.
FINANCIAL—Sixth Page—7th col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—Seventh Page—5th col.
GRATES AND FENDERS—Seventh Page—7th col.
HELP WANTED—Seventh Page—4th col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—Seventh Page—7th col.
INSTRUCTION—Seventh Page—3d col.
LEGAL NOTICES—Seventh Page—4th col.
LOST AND FOUND—Seventh Page—6th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—Seventh Page—5th col.
MUSICAL—Seventh Page—7th col.
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING—Sixth Page—6th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—Fifth Page—7th col.
POLITICAL—Fifth Page—7th col.
PROPOSALS—Sixth Page—6th col.
RAILROADS—Seventh Page—6th col.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—Sixth Page—4th & 5th.
ROOMS WANTED—Seventh Page—6th col.
SHIPPING—Seventh Page—1st col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—Seventh Page—2, 3, & 4 cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
STEAM-BOATS—Seventh Page—5th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Sixth Page—6th col.
TEACHERS—Seventh Page—3d col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 17, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—I Puritani.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—National Exhibition.
BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE—The Snow Flower. Matinée.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Camille.
CHICKERING HALL—Recitals from Hamlet.
COMIQUE—Mulligan Guard Picnic. Matinée.
DALY'S THEATRE—Needles and Pins. Matinée.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—Virginius.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Rip Van Winkle. Matinée.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—Revels. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
MASONIC TEMPLE—Tit for Tat.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—Concert.
NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE—Enchantment. Matinée.
PARK THEATRE—The Legion of Honor.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
STANDARD THEATRE—Sharps and Flats.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—Daniel Rochat.
WALLACE'S THEATRE—The Guv'nor.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition $12 00
THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition 10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum 2 00
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum 2 50
THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum 1 00

Entered at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second class mail matter.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES Up-town Office—No. 1,258 Broadway.
Paris Office of THE TIMES—Bureau of *The Parisian*, No. 9 Rue Scribe.
THE TIMES is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, higher barometer, southerly, veering to cooler north or west, winds, clear or partly cloudy weather.

The Presidential pension fund has been discussed by the press of the country with a degree of thoroughness which leaves nothing to be desired. There is a decided preponderance of opinion that such a fund ought to be provided, though the journals which hold this view are not at all unanimous in thinking that it ought to be done by private subscription. On this point we believe the sentiments of the people to be very decidedly against throwing such a question into the arena of Congressional debate. The people can, and we believe will, take the matter into their own hands, as on the whole the most dignified, because the only spontaneous, way of supplying an admitted want. If our contemporaries who have given the scheme their approval will follow the example of the Canton *Repository*, and invite their readers to send them subscriptions, the growth of the fund will be greatly accelerated. A journalistic syndicate would be for a work of this kind more efficacious than a syndicate of bankers.

If any man accustomed to the ways of a free and civilized society can read the narrative which we publish this morning of the experience of the Hon. JOHN P. VARNUM, United States Commissioner, in Florida, on election day, without indignation, we do not envy his sense of justice. The story bears the marks of straightforward honesty and sincerity, and presents a picture of lawlessness, brutality, and cowardice on the part of the Florida Democrats which might make even Mr. HEWITT blush. Such facts do not appeal to partisan feeling; they appeal to the pride which we all have in the free institutions under which we are supposed to live, and under which the citizens of the Northern States do live. They afford another proof of the necessity, which was already well established, of a vigorous policy for the protection of the suffrage by all the power of the national Government.

Gov. WILTZ, of Louisiana, has appointed ex-Chief-Justice MANNING, of the State Supreme Court, to be United States Senator in place of SPOFFORD. As Mr. SPOFFORD was not elected Senator, and as even the Democratic majority of the Senate failed to put him in the place awarded to KELLOGG, the action of Gov. WILTZ simply means that the Democrats are to leave no device untried to secure control of that body. The chances of reopening the Kellogg-Spofford contest during the short session and after the death of the contestant would seem to be sufficiently slim. But the arrogant recklessness of the class of Southern Democrats of whom Gov. WILTZ is a fair sample is not likely to be restrained by any consideration either of political probability or of partisan fairness. If the regeneration of the Democratic Party is to come through the influence of its Southern wing, it will certainly not be by the aid of the disreputable gang who control the politics of Louisiana.

There is urgent need of legislation to restrain the reckless prodigality with which the Board of Aldermen give away valuable franchises involving the use of the City streets and the enjoyment of some more or less profitable monopoly. Probably as much can be done for the relief of New-York tax-payers by the increase of Municipal revenues as by the reduction of Municipal expenditures, but as each successive Board of Aldermen signalizes the closing weeks of its existence by the passage of a batch of jobs at the expense of the revenues of the City, it is obvious that the chances of reducing taxation from this source are rapidly decreasing. If the Senate committee could secure some criticism of the neglect or waste of the possibilities of a large income which are presented in licenses, fees, and franchises from a witness with as much acumen and boldness as are exhibited by Mr. ERHARDT in his testimony about Police management, they might find the basis for some very seasonable legislation.

According to law, Mayor COOPER will to-day appoint seven members of the Board of Education to succeed those whose terms expire on the 1st of January. Mr. COOPER made a mistake last year in strengthening the Roman Catholic influence in the Board by reinforcing it with two new members, Messrs. FLYNN and AMEND. The public do not realize how powerful and aggressive, not to say insolent, that influence has become in the management of our public school system. The present President of the board has seen fit to increase its potency by placing some of the most important committees under the control of the Catholic members and those who habitually act with them. The most powerful committee of the board is that on the Nomination of Trustees, since it appoints the men who appoint the teachers. Of that committee Mr. KELLY is Chairman, and he, together with Messrs. MORIARTY, TRAUD, WEST, and WATSON, who are either Catholics or who act solidly in the Catholic interest, constitute a majority of the members. Messrs. WEST, TRAUD, and WATSON, as well as Mr. DONNELLY, one of the most influential Catholic members of the board, are among those whose places are to be filled to-day. If Mayor COOPER fails to take account of the dangers attending the control of the public schools by Catholic influence, the Legislature will, in view of the probable action of Mr. GRACE in completing the mischief already afoot, be compelled to take some action in the premises.

DEMOCRATS AND CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The friends of civil service reform will perceive with pleasure a movement in the Democratic press in favor of reinforcing that reform by legislation at the approaching session of Congress. Articles in support of this proposition have already appeared in the Buffalo *Courier* and in the New-York *World*, and it is sustained by arguments which are unquestionably sound and pertinent. That the proposition will be accepted, that the leaders of the majority in Congress can be persuaded that it is their duty as well as their interest to abolish patronage in the civil service by law, is not, we are sorry to say, very probable. But it is at least an evidence that the cause of reform is making decided progress when such a discussion is started in good faith in Democratic journals of the standing of the two we have mentioned.

During the canvass the *World* ventured on this subject, but with an avowed motive which gave its articles a savor of comicality seldom obtained so rich anywhere off the stage of the opera bouffe. It contented itself with hinting that Gen. HANCOCK was disposed to disregard politics in any appointments which he might have to make, but it pointed out that he would really be compelled to displace Postmasters who used their official position or their influence to promote the circulation of Republican newspapers to the prejudice of the *World*. This curious application of its fine reasoning in regard to the principle of a non-partisan service prevented the public from taking the latter as serious—though far be it from us to insinuate that anything bearing on the circulation of the *World* is not very serious indeed to that journal.

At present, however, the matter is approached in a very different spirit. The arguments addressed to the majority in Congress are, in substance, that the principle of appointments for fitness only, to be tested by examination and probation, is safe and practicable; that an act embodying it would undoubtedly meet the approval of the President; that the Democratic Party cannot, in any sense, hope for any of the patronage to be distributed by the incoming Administration, and, therefore, would lose nothing by the passage of such a law, and, finally, that such an act would be an excellent foundation for the Democratic plan of campaign in 1884, and might supply the party with the "issue" of which they stand so sorely in need. With the exception of the last, these arguments are obviously correct. The principle which underlies the reform begun by Mr. HAYES is not only a good principle, but it is one which, in the long run, must prevail, because the affairs of a great nation cannot forever be carried on without it. The theory that from 50,000 to 100,000 appointments can be properly made on the personal judgment of the small number of men intrusted with the selection in this country is exploded in practice. Appointments are no longer, as a rule, made on this theory, but mainly to gratify party leaders and managers, with a reservation, more or less strict, that the persons appointed shall be reasonably fit for the places. The result is that we get inferior service—skill, knowledge, and fidelity being made secondary, and partisan activity and influence being most regarded. And, even when appointments are, in the first instance, fairly good, the appointees are very insecure in their tenure, and the advantages of experience, honorable rivalry for promotion, and continuous discipline are almost wholly lost.

If an act were to be passed at the approaching session making obligatory and permanent the system which has been partially and tentatively applied in the Federal offices in this City and in Buffalo, there is no doubt that Mr. HAYES would approve it. He would be very glad of a chance to sign it, for whatever defects in tact, resolution, and firmness he has shown—and these are by no means few—he has a very sincere desire to see the reform fully established. It is quite reasonable to suppose that he will invite Congress, at the opening of the session, to pass such a law. He has already done so in the most urgent manner, and it is not likely that his zeal has cooled. Should Gen. GARFIELD be animated by the same feeling that President HAYES has been, such a law would be a great relief to him. It is hardly to be hoped, indeed, that very much will be done in the way of reform without the aid, and even the indirect compulsion, of Congress. The present majority could congratulate itself on having done an incalculable service to the country and to the incoming President if it should pass such a law.

The argument as to party interest, however, will not commend itself to the mind of the average Democratic statesman. It is true that Democratic members of Congress will get no patronage from Gen. GARFIELD'S Administration. They can expect none. But we do not believe that they will be found willing to prohibit a general redistribution of offices whenever their party gets the opportunity to make it. And in all frankness, why should they? They know perfectly well that the hope of office is the strongest motive that animates the active members of their party organizations at every national election. It is practically the only strong motive. That is what was in their hearts when they cried out for a change. It was no desire or expectation of bringing about a change in the policy of the Government, for they strenuously denied that they intended to make any. The only well-defined and practical change which they contemplated was the substitution of Democrats for Republicans in the Federal service. We may add that it was the influence of the blind, selfish, unreasoning greed for place which made the last Democratic campaign so detestable. Mere partisanship would not have done it. Doubtless it is the perception of this fact which impels Democratic journals to propose a permanent and authoritative reform of the civil service. Their editors feel the shame and the folly of the excesses to which the old system has driven their party managers. But the managers themselves do not feel it, and the members of Congress least of all. In inviting them to abolish patronage by act of Congress, their journals are practically asking them to commit political suicide, which would, perhaps, be a wise, and certainly a patriotic, thing for them to do, but we hardly think that they will do it.

THE CALIFORNIA REPUBLICAN ELECTOR.

The defeat, in California, of one of the six Democratic candidates for Presidential Elector does not in any way affect the general result, but it illustrates very forcibly the folly of the Democratic Party, as well as the weakness of the Electoral system. It is possible that, under certain contingencies, the full vote of the State of California might be needed to decide the national election in one way or another. If this were the case, and one vote should decide which of two Presidential candidates was elected, one can imagine how severe would be the strain upon the forbearance of the people who must see their will thwarted by the unpopularity of a candidate for Presidential Elector. If one vote were to determine whether GARFIELD or HANCOCK had received a majority of all the Electoral votes cast, the failure of one man to receive a majority of all the votes cast in this State for Presidential Electors would give rise to heated debate, if not to more serious consequences. Happily, so far as the general result is concerned, the entire Electoral vote of California is of no account whatever. Either party may have it or lose it and still remain short of the requisite number or with more than enough votes, as the case might happen in either instance.

DAVID S. TERRY, the man who received the smallest number of votes cast for any man on the California Democratic Electoral ticket, is best known as the slayer of BRODERICK. In 1859, while the quarrel between BUCHANAN and the Liberal or anti-Lecompton Democrats was at its height, BRODERICK, then a Senator from California, threw his vote and influence against the Buchanan or pro-slavery policy of the Democratic Party. Such was the power of his personal influence in and out of the State of California that it was thought necessary that he should be put out of the way. It was said, and generally believed, that the pro-slavery leaders in California determined by lot which of their number should challenge BRODERICK to fight a duel. The lot fell upon TERRY, who was an accomplished duelist and an excellent shot, while BRODERICK was wholly unversed in the art of fighting with deadly weapons. TERRY forced a quarrel upon BRODERICK; a challenge was passed, and the young Senator went out to what seemed to be his certain death, mistakenly believing that it was his duty as a man of honor to put his ignorance and inexperience as a marksman against the experience and deliberate coolness of his antagonist. BRODERICK was killed, apparently with deliberation and prearrangement. He lingered for a few hours, and his last words were said to be, "They have killed me for opposing slavery." In California BRODERICK was regarded as a martyr to the cause of human liberty; and TERRY, who escaped the penalty due his crime, by a legal trick, was looked upon as a mere vulgar murderer who had availed himself of the complications of "the code" to rid the country of a political opponent.

After many years, the people of California have embraced their first opportunity to reaffix upon TERRY the stigma which he earned in the murderous duel of 1859. TERRY, who was a Judge of the State Supreme Court, resigned his position on the Bench when he fought the duel. Subsequently he remained in retirement, and when the first mutterings of the civil war were heard he took flight into the Confederacy, and played an insignificant part in the rebel army. Returning to California after the war, he naturally cast in his lot with the reorganized Democratic Party, and was a member of the so-called New Constitution Party a year ago. With a fatuousness which is truly characteristic of Democratic management everywhere, this blood-stained, unrelenting ex-rebel was nominated as one of the Hancock Electors. Voters who desired the success of the Democratic ticket refused to allow his name on their ballots. He was vigorously and effectively "scratched" by members of a party who, whatever might have been their preferences, so far as the party was concerned, would not give a particle of honor to the slayer of BRODERICK. The result is that while the highest on the list of Democratic Electors has a majority of 143, TERRY is defeated, and the highest on the Republican Electoral ticket—HENRY EDGERTON—has 507 more votes than TERRY, and is consequently elected.

It is not an unprecedented thing that the Electoral vote of a State should be divided. In 1805, Maryland gave nine of her eleven Electoral votes for THOMAS JEFFERSON and two votes for C. C. PINCKNEY. New-York, in 1809, cast thirteen Electoral votes for JAMES MADISON and six for GEORGE CLINTON; and in the same election the votes of Maryland and North Carolina were unequally divided. In 1813, when MADISON was re-elected, the Electoral vote of Maryland was again divided, six of her eleven votes being cast for MADISON and the remainder given to DE WITT CLINTON. When JAMES MONROE was a second time elected President, in 1821, New-Hampshire cast one of her eight votes for JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the rest being thrown for MONROE. More complicated divisions of the Electoral votes of States occurred at the election of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, in 1825, when the choice was devolved upon the House of Representatives; and in 1829, when ANDREW JACKSON was elected for the first time, and when Maine, New-York, and Maryland divided their Electoral votes between the two candidates. But the result in California is solely due to the unpopularity of the candidate for Elector, rather than to the choice of the people, so far as the Presidential candidate is concerned. Under the laws of some States, TERRY would be forever debarred from holding any office in the gift of the citizens. But the California Bourbons, arrogantly disregarding the sentiment of the people, forced this man upon their ticket. The result is a rebuke which is most signal and emphatic. If it had happened that the Democratic candidate for President had been defeated by reason of this folly, it might have been said that the will of the people had been thwarted by reason of the perversity of the political managers.

COTTON TRADE OF THE PAST YEAR.

The annual review of the cotton trade issued by ELLISON & Co., of Liverpool, for the twelvemonth ending Sept. 30 is a document looked for with much interest by those concerned in the production, traffic, and consumption of that staple. That for the last trade year has just come to hand. It refers at the outset to the remarkable revival in the cotton manufactures of Great Britain from the depression of the previous year, and attributes its rapidity to the trade policy of the country which opens to it such wide markets. In the discussion of prices it shows that the average for middling upland was 6 31-32d., against 6 3-32d. in the preceding year and 6 5-16d. in 1877-8. The statistics of imports exhibit a considerable increase for Great Britain, and for Europe generally. The number of bales for all Europe was 5,636,000 of an average weight of 434.2 pounds, against 5,064,000 of 427.3 pounds in the previous year, and 5,191,000 of 432.5 pounds in 1877-8. The increase in Great Britain was from 2,602,000 bales of 436 pounds in 1878-9, to 3,018,000 of 444 pounds, the amount in 1877-8 having been 2,787,000 bales of 436 pounds each. The number of bales delivered on the Continent was 2,618,000, of an average weight of 423 pounds, against 2,462,000 bales of 418 pounds the year previous and 2,404,000 of 428 pounds in 1877-8. The average weekly delivery in Great Britain was 58,038 bales, against 50,026 the previous year and 53,607 two years before; for the Continent, the figures are, respectively, for the three years reckoning back, 50,344, 47,352, and 46,236 bales. The entire amount imported into Europe is unprecedented, at least in recent years.

A still more interesting phase of the subject for us is to be found in the figures relating to the sources of supply. Of the 3,018,000 bales imported by Great Britain, 2,294,000 came from this country, 270,000 from the East Indies, 119,000 from Brazil, 273,000 from Egypt, and 62,000 from other sources. There was a general increase of the supply from all quarters over that of the previous year, and the figures for other than American sources are larger, though to a less extent, than those of 1877-8. But the imports from this country show a decided increase, being 2,294,000 bales, against 2,094,000 the preceding year and 2,074,000 in 1877-8; and at no previous time in 10 years had they reached 3,000,000 bales. Of the total imports to the Continent of 2,618,000 bales, the largest for the 10 years which are included in the comparison, 1,421,000 came from this country, 919,000 from the East Indies, 43,000 from Brazil, 174,000 from Egypt, and 61,000 from other sources. The statistics show a general increase in the supply from the East Indies and Egypt, and a diminution from Brazil and the sources classified as sundry. The amount taken from this country was not so large as that of the previous year—1,570,000—but was greater than for any other twelvemonth in the series. Of the 5,636,000 bales imported by all Europe, 3,715,000 were supplied by this country, as compared with 3,664,000 the previous year and 3,476,000 in 1877-8. The increase has been irregular, but continuous, during the decade. The total import into Europe was 945,000 bales greater than for the previous year, and only 197,000 bales remained in stock at the close of the season.

The reports regarding the cotton manufactures of the different countries of Europe show a general improvement except in Russia and Austria. The statistics of consumption show that the amount of the material used during the year in Great Britain was 3,350,000 bales of 400 pounds each, or a weekly average of 63,810. The year previous the total was 2,848,000 bales, and the weekly average 54,152, and in 1877-8 the total was 3,038,000, and the weekly average 58,423. The figures for the past year are considerably in excess of those of any other year included in the tables. About 300,000 new spindles have been brought into operation, making the total number in the Kingdom 39,750,000. The consumption on the Continent amounted to 2,795,000 bales of 400 pounds each, or a weekly average of 51,905. For the preceding year the total was 2,596,000 bales, and the weekly average 49,938; and for 1877-8, total 2,509,000, weekly average, 48,-250.

These figures show a very promising condition of the cotton trade, and Messrs. ELLISON & Co. calculate upon a further increase of consumption for both Great Britain and the Continent in the year 1880-81. They estimate the demand of Great Britain at 65,000 to 66,000 bales of 400 pounds each per week, and that of the Continent at 53,000 to 54,000, or say 119,000 for all Europe, against 116,000 last year, or a total of 6,188,000 bales. The question of chief interest is where this is to come from and how much of it is to be drawn from the United States. The probable American crop is placed at five and three-quarter millions. The supply to be expected from India is put at 1,082,000 bales of 400 pounds; from Egypt, 670,000; from Brazil, 90,000; from Peru, the West Indies, &c., 43,000, and from Turkey, &c., 21,000. Adding these together, we have 1,856,000 bales expected from other than American sources, which deducted from the 6,188,000 required leaves 4,332,000 bales of 400 pounds as the amount likely to be wanted from America. American cotton is put up in bales of 450 pounds, and reduced to these, the European requirement is 3,850,000 bales. Last season the deliveries to American spinners, the export to Canada, &c., in other words, the supply of American cotton not taken by Europe, was 1,851,994 bales, against 1,614,127 the previous year. The demand of this season is estimated at 1,950,000 bales, a very moderate allowance for increase. This, with the European requirement, makes 5,800,000 bales of 450 pounds, the amount wanted from this year's crop, the actual figures of 1879-80 being 5,757,000. Of course, there are elements of uncertainty which cannot be taken into account in these estimates and calculations, but they are based on the best knowledge and judgment attainable.

THE UNIVERSAL ANSWER.

Prof. ZOLLNER, the learned German, who has discovered to his own satisfaction that the performances of the medium SLADE are proofs of the existence of the fourth dimension of space, has builded much better than he knew. He has decided that inasmuch as he cannot explain the marvels which he witnessed in SLADE'S presence by any hypothesis resting upon known natural laws, they must inevitably be the work of intelligent but invisible beings dwelling in the fourth dimension of space. This postulate not only fully explains all the so-called phenomena of Spiritualism, but it explains a great deal more. It cannot be confined to the operations of SLADE and HOME, but it must be a universal application. Whatever we find to be inexplicable in accordance with the accepted laws of science we must assume to be the work of the mysterious inhabitants of the fourth dimension. Thus Prof. ZOLLNER has really discovered the key to the universe, and by its help we can explain everything that has hitherto been mysterious, no matter what it may be.

Earthquakes are, as all modern students of science know, a complete puzzle to scientific persons. It was once thought that they were caused by the sudden expansion of steam or gases generated by the subterranean contact of water with the intensely heated interior of the earth. We now know, on the authority of science, that the old belief that the interior of the earth is hot is a fallacy. The earth, instead of being a globe of liquid fire inclosed by a thin crust, is solid all the way through, and its interior is colder than its surface. This explodes the theory that earthquakes are produced by steam or gases generated with the aid of intense heat in the bowels of the earth. Neither are they caused, as early philosophers maintained, by the irregular heaving of the sea of melted rocks in the centre of the earth, for it has been proved that no such sea exists. What, then, is the true cause of earthquakes? To this question science returns no answer. The scientific person can no more explain an earthquake than he can explain the cleverest of SLADE'S professional miracles. The one is as inexplicable as the other, unless we apply to both the hypothesis that they are the work of the mysterious fourth-dimensional imps. It is evident that if this explanation is the true explanation of Spiritualistic wonders it must be also the true explanation of earthquakes. If Prof. ZOLLNER says: "I cannot tell how SLADE obtains writing on a slate, and, therefore, I assume that the writing is done by fourth-dimensional beings," He must, also, if he wants to be a consistent philosopher, say: "I cannot tell how earthquakes are produced, and I must, therefore, assume that they are the work of fourth-dimensional beings." These latter remarkable imps are as necessary to explain earthquakes as they are to explain the furniture-quakes of SLADE. Thus the learned ZOLLNER, while he merely sought to find the answer to SLADE'S Spiritualistic conundrums, has unwittingly hit upon the grand law which explains all the mysteries of the universe.

To beings of the fourth dimension must be attributed those strange phenomena known as "magnetic storms." Every little while the magnetic currents of the earth get into an inextricable tangle, and until they are straightened out again the telegraph is entirely useless. No man knows what causes a magnetic storm, and there has never been any hypothesis proposed which pretends to explain the mystery. Here what we may term the Zollner law, that everything that is inexplicable is the work of the beings of the fourth dimension, comes in and makes the matter perfectly clear. These beings occasionally engage in playing cat's cradle, using the magnetic currents instead of strings. The result is the intricate entanglement of currents called a "magnetic storm," and this "magnetic storm" lasts until the game of fourth-dimensional cat's cradle is finished.

Hundreds of lesser mysteries can be explained with like facility. Why does a woman always button her left shoe before she buttons the right one? Why does a piece of bread and butter, when dropped on the floor, fall, in nine cases out of ten, with its buttered side underneath? Why is it that no Democratic General Committee can conduct a campaign with any intelligence or decency? In all these cases the answers which scientific men have vainly sought are one and the same. The fourth-dimensional imps exercise an influence which is irresistibly felt by women, by bread and butter, and by Democratic General Committees. Indeed, Prof. ZOLLNER'S book is only another illustration of what can be done by those mischievous beings, who have unquestionably led him to neglect astronomy and to devote himself to the investigation of SLADE instead of the study of the starry heavens.

In considering the question of a fund for ex-Presidents, it may be interesting to study the duration of life of those who have enjoyed the greatest distinction our people can confer. Of the 19 Presidents, excluding, of course, Gen. GRANT and Mr. HAYES, the one who attained the greatest age was JOHN ADAMS, who lived to be 91. Assuming the Presidential chair in 1797, succeeded by JEFFERSON in 1801, he lived on for a quarter of a century. The next in number of years was THOMAS JEFFERSON, who, dying a year after JOHN ADAMS, attained the age of 83. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS is third, having lived 81 years. The fourth in age was VAN BUREN, who, born in 1782, died in 1862, aged 80. Taking the average lives of the Presidents, it is found to be a little less than 72 years. At what age do those men who are made Presidents assume their high office? The oldest man who was made President was HARRISON, who was 68 when inaugurated. The youngest was Gen. GRANT, who was made President when he was 47. FRANKLIN PIERCE was President in his forty-ninth year, and was remembered as the "boy President." The average age at which a man is made President is 57. Now, taking 72 as the duration of life of Presidents, and 57 as the age of a President when inaugurated, and adding to this his four years of office, which makes him 61 when he gives up his position, should a fund be established, re-election of the same person not entering into the calculation, the oldest ex-President might be the recipient of the interest from the fund during a period of 11 years.

What Messrs. L. PRANG & Co. did last Spring in New-York, in offering a prize competition for Christmas card designs, has been repeated with equal success in London. At first the English press were rather inclined to scoff at the idea of their artists entering the lists, but the London publishers, like the New-York ones, having offered good round sums for the best pictures, it seems that many distinguished English artists were very glad to send in their works. Both the *Saturday Review* and the *Spectator* have devoted a great deal of space to discussions in regard to the comparative merits of the pictures and the awards. The judges in London were Sir COUTTS LINDSAY, Mr. H. S. MARKS, R. A., and Mr. G. H. BOUGHTON, A. R. A. What is rather amusing about these comments is the entire change of tone in regard to the nature of the exhibition. At first treated as a trivial matter, it has been taken up in quite a serious light. Now, what should prevent the best influences of art from being directed toward the designing and printing of a Christmas card? As a proper esthetic taste should be developed not so much among single individuals as among the masses, the very best method of inculcating this feeling is to turn out in quantity, at a reasonable price, good pictures, which all the world can buy. This is exactly what our own American publishers have done, and their English confrères, seeing how excellent was the idea, have followed it. Messrs. PRANG & Co. propose another competition, under almost precisely the same conditions, only allowing a longer time for the preparation. As the first exhibition of pictures was of rather a tentative character, the designs being so much crowded that criticism was rendered difficult, it is to be hoped that better accommodation will be afforded for the works of competing artists.

Frequent as Nihilist executions have been during the last few years, the victims are happily of a very different order from those of the days of NICHOLAS. The two political incendiaries who have just been put to death by the Czar are little loss to their country; but many men still living can remember a bleak December morning in St. Petersburg when a dozen of the most brilliant men in Russia were led out to die upon one gallows, including PESTAL, the composer of the famous waltz, and RYLEIEFF, one of the leading native poets of his time. The latter's end was marked by a very striking episode. He had insisted on dying before his friend PESTAL, in order to show the latter how calmly he could meet his fate; but the rope broke, and he came to the ground still alive. An influential friend of his, who was present, implored the officer in command to delay the execution till he had made one more appeal for mercy, and hurried to the Palace. "Did he say anything when he fell?" asked the Czar. The suppliant hesitated, but the subaltern who attended him, an enemy of RYLEIEFF, replied at once, "He said, your Majesty, that in Russia they cannot even hang a man properly." "Go back, then," roared NICHOLAS, "and show him that they can!"

The summary of the figures for the operations of the Post Office Department during the last fiscal year, given in our Washington dispatches some days ago, are worthy of more particular notice and of some comparisons. The year's receipts, $33,315,479, were the largest ever known, being about three and a third millions in advance of 1878-9, and falling only $124,420 below the expenditures of that year. The deficit for 1878-9 was $3,407,916, which was less than in any prior year since 1866; in 1879-80, it was $2,786,341. Looking over the parallel columns giving revenue and expenditures since 1836, their growth is seen to have been moderate and tolerably well balanced until about 1856, in which the expenditures first reached ten millions. In 1859, revenue had further increased only a single million, while expenditures had added more than five millions; in 1860, the former fell but a little, while the latter took on nearly three and a half millions more; in 1861 and 1862, expenditures fell back five or six millions, while receipts declined less than a quarter million, the unprofitable section of the country having then a postal business on its own account. In 1863, the receipts passed ten millions for the first time, and since, with the exception of 1866 and 1877, every year has had an increase of revenues over the one next preceding. Expenditures have increased in almost every year since 1863, except that 1876 declined a little from 1875, and now 1880 has declined from 1879. Looking back 20 years, the revenues have gone from $8,518,000 in 1860 to $19,772,000 in 1870 and $33,315,000 in 1880. The deficit, which was $4,957,567 in 1878, came down in 1879 to $3,407,916, and to $2,786,341 last year; this change, which in 1879 was produced by both a decrease in expenditures and an increase of receipts, was in 1880 due to a greater increase in the latter than in the former. It is a progress which justifies the expectation that the deficit may disappear entirely before the close of the century. With the decline in postal rates has come a marvelous increase in speed and accuracy in the service, and it is superfluous to say that the postal business was never before in so efficient and satisfactory a condition. The times when letters were rare visitors, brought by stage coach over journeys of weeks, and at rates which had been reduced when they were three to five times the present, seem far off now, and yet one need not be old in order to remember them. The development of the postal service is one of the many marks which tell how the country is filling up, and it is an encouraging fact that the standard of average intelligence increases with population pretty closely. Of this fact there is an evidence at hand: the five States at the head in population—New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Massachusetts—came less than a half-million short of contributing one-half of the postal revenues last year. These five are in the front rank in every respect; their postal business paid a large surplus, and it is scarcely necessary to add that they are Republican in politics.

WADE HAMPTON'S indiscreet habit of talking seems to be catching. Gen. BUTLER, his colleague in the Senate, who has heretofore been regarded as a man of some prudence, is the latest sufferer from the disease. He has been talking about the future policy of the Republicans, about the Republican representation in Congress and the character of Republican leaders, and he has been talking very foolishly. As to the next Congress, he says: "I am not sure the Radicals will have a majority. I think we shall retain control of the Senate by a small majority, and the Radical clerks of the lower house have yet us some valuable lessons in the preparation of the lists of members preparatory to an organization of the House, and it is by no means certain that we shall lose it." If this kind of talk means anything at all, it means that the Democratic minority in the next Congress, true to its past record, will, through its serviceable tool, Clerk ADAMS, make one last expiring effort to retain control of the legislative power which it sees so rapidly slipping from its grasp. Under the law, the present Clerk, who is one of the most bigoted and bitter of Democratic partisans, will have power to make up the roll of the incoming House, and upon him will devolve the duty of calling it to order. The tricky and disreputable manner in which Mr. ADAMS exercised this power two years ago leaves no doubt that he would, if the Republican majority were smaller, be quite equal to the task of wiping it out by arbitrary decisions in trumped-up cases of contest, thereby giving the organization to his own party friends. Mr. Clerk ADAMS is particularly desperate now, because he is so soon to lose his fat place; but all his desperation and ingenuity will not be sufficient to place a majority of Democratic names upon the first roll of the new House. The Republicans are now too strong to be trifled with as they were in the Belford-Patterson contest of 1878. They have a clear working majority in the next national assembly, and despite the tricks of ADAMS or the vaporings of Mr. BUTLER, they will certainly organize and control it. A person who holds a seat in the United States Senate, even though that seat was obtained by violence and fraud, ought to be very much above suggesting a conspiracy to deprive a legislative majority of its just rights.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Democratic majority in Georgia on the candidates for Representatives in Congress is 44,617.

All the counties but two in Maine increased their relative Republican vote at the Presidential election over September.

The Quebec *Mercury* says that the Princess Louise is expected to leave England, on her return to Canada, in about three weeks.

The new Senate of New-Hampshire of 24 members contains not one lawyer. The fact may be regretted before the end of the first session.

Congressman Henry Van Aernam, of the Thirty-third District, is reported to be seriously ill at his home in Franklinville, Cattaraugus County.

The Republican plurality in Pennsylvania on the vote for Representatives in Congress is 36,-209. Gen. Garfield's majority in the State was 977 more than this.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* expresses the opinion that the small rascals in the forgery conspiracy are of no consequence; the hunt should now be for the big rogues.

The Washington *Post* has been examining the official figures that are coming slowly in, and in a contemplative mood inquires, In what State did Hancock's Second Corps vote?

The State Board of Canvassers will meet in Albany to-day to canvass the votes cast at the election on the 2d inst., if the returns have been sent in from the several counties.

The Hon. C. C. Conger, who was elected to the Legislature of California as "a Working Man," says that he has voted for every Republican candidate for President since 1860, and that he intends to vote for a Republican for United States Senator.

The Harrisonburg (Va.) *Register* recommends Major S. M. Yost for Postmaster-General in President Garfield's Cabinet. He is the editor of the Staunton *Valley Virginian*, which the *Register* describes as the ablest Republican paper in the Southern States.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* at this late day confesses that from the first it suspected the Morey letter, and says: "It turns out to be the offspring of a very base conspiracy, and we hope the authors thereof, no matter who they may be, will be brought to the fullest exposure."

The Chicago *Times*, disgusted at the statement by Barnum and his co-conspirators, closes a leading article with these emphatic words: "The 'explanation' offered by these gentry has not helped their case in the least, but hurt it, if it were not past hurting. It is too thin. It is too plainly a lame and impotent effort of rascality unmasked to hide its shame."

An amendment to the Constitution of Vermont is proposed by which the opinions of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State on important questions of law may be required by the Governor, the Senate, or the House of Representatives, when such questions of law are necessary to be determined by the authority or body making the inquiry in the exercise of Executive or Legislative functions.

AMUSEMENTS.

"MEFISTOFELE" IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—Boito's opera of "Mefistofele," the most recent of successful operas, was produced at the Globe Theatre in this city to-night for the first time in America. The words were sung in English. The house was crowded in every part, and the performance was received with great favor. Mme. Marie Rôze sustained the leading female rôle, Margherita, at first, and afterward Helen of Troy, and added fresh laurels to those she has already gained here in "Aïda" and "Carmen." The critics and musical connoisseurs of Boston were present in full force, and the general verdict was that the work will grow in popular favor as it becomes better known and its composer's ideas are more fully sustained. The music of the part of Margherita is well adapted to the voice of Mme. Rôze, and she appeared to the best advantage. Mr. Conly was an impressive Mefistofele and Signor Perugini a satisfactory Faust. Mr. Behrens conducted the performance, and the opera was well mounted.

GENERAL MENTION.

Dr. James L. Farley will give his first recital of "Hamlet" at Chickering Hall this evening.

The latest novelty in the programme of the San Francisco Minstrels is a brief and timely burlesque called "Sarah Heart-Burn"—a title that carries its own weighty moral.

Mr. Joseph Jefferson may be seen throughout the present week at the Grand Opera-House in "Rip Van Winkle." A matinée performance of this popular play is announced for to-day.

Miss Clara Morris's second matinée performance drew another very large audience to the Park Theatre yesterday afternoon. Miss Morris performed, as usual, in "Article 47." To-morrow afternoon she will appear again at the same theatre.

During the approaching engagement of the Comley-Barton Company at the Bijou Opera-house matinée performances will begin at noon. The company will perform in "Lawn-Tennis." The sale of seats for the first night, Monday, will open to-morrow.

"Heartsease," a new gavotte by E. Cholmely-Jones, will be played by Mr. Theodore Thomas's orchestra at the Metropolitan Concert Garden to-night. The gavotte is arranged for the orchestra by Mr. W. G. Dietrich, assistant conductor of the Garden concerts.

At the Masonic Temple—which is rapidly becoming the home of pleasant and refined entertainments—a company of actors known as the Comic Coterie are now giving performances each night in an amusing little play called "Tit-for-Tat." Matinée performances are also given on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

"The Snow Flower" will be performed for the last time at a matinée to-day at the Bijou Opera-house. On Friday evening "The Two Orphans" will be produced there for the benefit of Miss Kate Claxton, and on that occasion Miss Claxton will have the assistance of Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Miss Margaret Cone, Miss Ida Vernon, Mr. C. A. Stevenson, Mr. Edward Arnott, and Mr. H. B. Phillips.

A COIN COLLECTOR DEAD.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Nov. 16.—James Lawrence Westervelt, an old and prominent resident of Port Jervis, N. Y., died Monday evening, at the age of 68 years. He was one of the greatest numismatists in this country, his collection being worth many thousand dollars, and embracing all the coins ever issued by the United States and numerous others, some antedating the Christian era. Among his most valued possessions was a pair of silver-mounted spectacles presented to him by Gen. Winfield Scott, with whom he was intimately acquainted in his youth, and to whom he often showed favors while engaged on a steam-boat on which the General was a frequent passenger. He was an ex-conductor of the Erie Railway, having run one of the first trains to Port Jervis after its construction. He was one of the most famous narrators of railroad romances among the Erie men, and many of his tales have found their way into the Metropolitan press. He was a native of Rockland County, N. Y.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PENSION

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE PROPOSED FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO DATE—NEWSPAPER COMMENTS ON THE PROJECT.

The list of subscribers to the Presidential pension fund to date will be found below. The project still continues to be commented upon by the press of the country generally, and a number of quotations from various journals are presented herewith:

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Edwin D. Morgan	$5,000 00
John H. Starin	2,500 00
George Jones	1,000 00
John Jacob Astor	1,000 00
Robert Lenox Kennedy	1,000 00
Levi P. Morton	1,000 00
Solon Humphreys	500 00
John S. Terry	500 00
Anson G. McCook	250 00
Thomas L. James	250 00
Henry Morgan, Aurora	150 00
Omar Wilson, Tiffin, Ohio	100 00
Clarkson Crolius	100 00
A. J. Dittenhoefer	100 00
Henry Edwin Tremain	50 00
Gilbert E. Jones	50 00
Henry L. Dyer	50 00
G. W. Candee, Washington, D. C	25 00
Frank Rees	10 00
X. Y. Z	10 00
H. G	5 00
E. F. A	5 00
A Friend	5 00
J. W. S	5 00
K. T. W	5 00
P. S. F	5 00
S. E. C	5 00
J. M. C	5 00
I. P	5 00
John B. Daly	5 00
J. G. F	5 00
K. M. R	3 00
O. P	3 00
S. B	3 00
Cash	3 00
C	3 00
A Democrat	2 50
E. A. S	2 50
M. B. H	2 50
S. B. C	2 50
S. J. T	2 00
John O'Kane	2 00
An Old Californian	2 00
A. P	2 00
William J. Parker	2 00
A. B. C	2 00
E. Z. Smith	2 00
K	2 00
Young Republican	1 00
N	1 00
X	1 00
W. H. H	1 00
T. B. G	1 00
F. J. R	1 00
C. P	1 00
W. H. D	1 00
S. S. G., Yonkers	1 00
John Wesley Mackey	50
Willie Morgan	50
Harry Simpson	50
Total	$13,751 50

AURORA, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1880.

DEAR SIR: The plan for raising a Presidential pension fund meets my cordial approval, and I crave the privilege of being one of the early subscribers to the extent of $150, for which amount I will honor your draft on presentation. I have no doubt that patriotic Americans all over the land will liberally and promptly respond to the plan. Yours very truly, HENRY MORGAN.

GEORGE JONES, Esq.

YONKERS, Nov. 16, 1880.

DEAR SIR: Inclosed please find what is often more than my day's earnings, toward THE TIMES fund for ex-Presidents. Your plan, in my opinion, is most wise and far-sighted. This fund should come as a *present*, the spontaneous offering of a grateful and patriotic people out of their own pockets, and not as a pension by an act of Congress, which may some day provoke *political* wrangle to the dishonor of the fund.

Yours, respectfully, S. S. G.

GEORGE JONES, Esq.

PRESS COMMENTS.

From the Philadelphia North American.

The American who is enlightening the inquiring foreigner upon the political administration of his Government is apt to dwell with some emphasis, and not without a sense of pride, upon the fact that the President at the expiration of his term is divested of all official authority, and becoming a private citizen again, returns, Cincinnatus-like, to the business from which he was taken. This is the theory, but as a matter of fact it is more plausible than practical. There seems to be no reason why an ex-President should not resume the even tenor of his way after the four years are over, just as though nothing had happened, and if our Presidents were taken from private life this would be perfectly feasible. But in our times it is virtually impossible, except under extraordinary circumstances, for any man to be nominated to the Presidency who has not made politics his profession and his means of livelihood. Now, when a man becomes President, his political career is closed. It is, of course, competent for him to serve again in the House of Representatives or the Senate, or to fill any other of the innumerable offices which combine profit with dignity; but though he may be willing to do so, it is not very likely that he will be given a chance. Both his former political colleagues and the public are apt to think that he has had his share, and if he is not possessed of an independence, his position is certainly an embarrassing one. Nor is it strictly true to say that the American people have no concern in his private affairs. Theoretically he is no more than any other citizen, but that he should have a semi-public character is, by the nature of things, unavoidable, and for him to be distressed by want would not comport with the honor of the Nation. That some provision should be made against such a contingency is a proposition from which few people will dissent, but we doubt if the appeals of the gentlemen who want to raise a relief fund by private subscription will elicit a very enthusiastic response. It will be the general opinion that if it is right that an ex-President should be pensioned, the granting of such a pension should be a national act. The question is one for the consideration of Congress, for that an ex-President should be supported by private bounty would as little accord with our national dignity as that he should suffer humiliating want. Those who are opposed to pensions on principle will probably say that our Presidents are now paid a sum which is so liberal as to admit of money being saved out of it sufficient to the support of its recipient during the rest of his life, and this objection is not without force. We do not, however, believe that a proposal to pay a reasonable allowance to ex-incumbents of the Executive chair would meet with any serious opposition from the public, but rather the reverse.

From the Worcester (Mass.) Spy.

A plan is proposed by THE NEW-YORK TIMES for providing a comfortable and dignified maintenance for ex-Presidents, so that they may spend the remainder of their days after their retirement from office without anxiety for the future, fear of poverty, or the cares and toils of money getting. It is not becoming in the view of some, perhaps of most persons, that one who has been the President of the Republic should afterward be obliged to earn his living. Even those who see no impropriety in an ex-President engaging in any respectable employment will admit that it would be a national disgrace if an ex-President should come to want, and that something may be said in favor of making a general provision for all of them, instead of compelling any one, who had no private fortune, and might be prevented by ill-health or lack of the money-getting faculty, from earning a comfortable support, to be humiliated by accepting a special benefaction from the public or from friends. The plan of THE TIMES is to raise by subscription a fund of $250,000, to be invested permanently, and the income paid to the oldest living ex-President. The plan has the merit of being apparently practicable, and admitting of immediate execution. There are many rich men who would be pleased to contribute to such a fund, and there are doubtless many who are not rich who would cheerfully swell the amount by smaller contributions. If the scheme is carried out, it would be desirable, as it seems to us, that the number of contributors should be large and their gifts individually small, inasmuch as the reception of the income of a fund so raised would carry with it less sense of personal obligation than would be involved in becoming in some sense a pensioner upon the bounty of a few persons. But after all, since the obligation, if there is one, to provide for ex-Presidents is national, why should not the burden of discharging it be accepted by the Nation, and why should it be confined to the oldest ex-President? A younger one may need it more. The Nation pensions retiring Judges of the Supreme Court and Army and Navy officers who have become incapable of further service. It would be nothing new in principle to pension ex-Presidents. The burden would be imperceptible to any tax-payer, because the number of those entitled to this pension could never be large. Four years ago there was not one; after next March there will be two; from March 4, 1825, to July 4, 1826, there were four, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, but we believe at no other time in the history of the Republic were there so many, except for three months in 1845, until the death of Andrew Jackson, when the survivors were John Quincy Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, and Tyler.

From the Newark (N. J.) Advertiser.

While there are two sides to this particular way of accomplishing an end, the movement may be taken as an index of popular feeling; as a general recognition of the fact that something should be done for the credit of the Nation quite as much as for the benefit of the individual. An ex-President may possibly be wealthy. The question should not be one of necessity on the part of the recipient, but of justice and dignity on the part of the people. When, as an acknowledgment of great services, or as the result of faithful working up through all the lower stages of preferment, a man reaches the Presidential chair, he should be considered as the property of the country, and the country should see to it that he is not necessarily placed in a position where, through his penury, the entire Nation may be shamed and disgraced. As a rule, most of the ex-Presidents are too advanced in years to resume their professions or to begin the struggle of life again in any new vocation. The plan of THE TIMES is, however, open to the serious objection that individuals propose doing what should be done by the country through its Government, and it will in no way remove the stigma of national neglect, but rather intensify it. The gifts of private individuals to public officials have never been looked upon with great favor. We do not throw cold water freely upon this project, but merely urge the matter upon the national conscience. If this project is carried through, it should be replaced at an early day by Congressional action. If the dignity of an ex-President is to be provided for, let that dignity, as far as possible, be the charge of the entire people and not that of a limited few, and let it not be sullied by any supposable looking forward on the part of the subscribers to favors to come.

From the Newbury Journal.

The salary now paid the President—$50,000 per annum—in the hands of a man as thrifty and prudent as a number of incumbents of the office have been, would enable him to lay by sufficient to at least "keep the wolf from the door" during a life not unduly extended beyond the natural limit. Indeed, by many $50,000 is considered altogether too large a sum to be paid the President as an annual salary, and efforts have been made to reduce it once more to $25,000. Those who take this view model their conclusions upon a narrow "dollar and cent" basis, and have no sentimental notions about the dignity of the office. By these the President is regarded as a sort of "upper servant" in the public service, and not for the time being as the executive head and embodiment of the authority of a great Nation. They reason that if a Supervisor can go all the way from Crawford to Goshen and perform his duties for $2 a day, and "find himself," surely $25,000 per annum is prodigal payment for the services of a man who goes to Washington and occupies a house rent free. But our Presidents ought not to be forced to husband their salaries while in office in order to make sure of a livelihood when they are turned out. They should be able to maintain the dignity of the office on a fairly liberal scale without feeling if they do so it is at the expense of their own future comfort and dignity. Fifty thousand dollars will do this, but no more than do it. It is for this reason that the plan of THE TIMES will meet with favor. The fund will, if provided, be a provision to which retiring Presidents can, each in his turn, look forward as a reliance for a comfortable and dignified life after he has left the high state to which the popular choice has elevated him for a brief term.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Leader.

The apparent ingratitude of Republics to their public men has often been remarked, but no feasible remedy has ever been pointed out by which old and faithful public servants could be adequately provided for after their days of usefulness were gone. To pension them from the general Treasury has never been thought to be advisable on this side of the Atlantic. We believe public sentiment on this point has intuitively held to the right way of thinking; for, to augment the expenses of the Government with a pension list of high officials, no matter how small it might be in the beginning, would eventually produce a large class of people who would regard themselves as entitled to special favors not only for this generation but for the next, and thus a Governmental aristocracy would be begot. The only pensioners of a nation should be its disabled soldiery, as is now the case in this country. But to pension eminent public servants from private funds subscribed by patriotic and generous individuals is entirely another thing, which should be largely encouraged. At least a number of wealthy and prominent New-Yorkers seem to think so, for within 24 hours after the proposition was made in THE TIMES Mr. Jones had received letters from gentlemen pledging the amount of nearly $10,000. We hope that this list will continue to grow rapidly until the entire amount is raised. But it seems to us that if the annual income derived from the fund were divided equally among all ex-Presidents while out of office a far more just and satisfactory result would be reached.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S proposition to raise not less than a quarter of a million dollars as a permanent fund, the yearly income of which shall be given to the oldest ex-President, is variously criticised, but it has met with prompt response from ex-Gov. Morgan, George Jones, Anson G. McCook, A. J. Dittenhoefer, John H. Starin, and Thomas L. James, who pledge in the aggregate $9,100 to the fund. As the fund is to be raised by private subscription, it is not especially the public's business. Those who do not want to contribute or who do not think well of the scheme can let it alone. Ex-Presidents find some difficulty in getting into any sort of business compatible with the high position they have held, and they are usually men well advanced in life before they leave the Presidential office. The interest of a quarter of a million of dollars will not enable them to live extravagantly.

From the Elizabeth (N. J.) Journal.

Now, we do not doubt that Gen. Grant should have such a recognition at his country's hands, but the movement should not be invidious and to the exclusion of others. Instead of embracing the ex-President whose period of service is most distant, it should embrace them all. There are but two at present, and President Hayes has deserved so well of his country that he should not be punished by a back-handed slap of this kind. Until a constitutional amendment could be passed making ex-Presidents honorary Senators they could be pensioned by the Government, and thus they would not feel themselves under the slightest obligation to private individuals. This is not a matter of charity, but of public policy, and the country will do a handsome as well as a wise thing by making some definite settlement of this question, now that it has been raised.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The proposition of some Eastern friends of Grant to raise by private subscription a permanent fund of $250,000 or $300,000, the yearly income of which is to given to the oldest living ex-President, throws the New-York *Sun* into a spasm of jerky paragraphs. We see no cause for alarm. Gen. Grant has rendered this country some service, and if some private individuals propose to reward him for it, and let succeeding Presidents profit by their liberality, whose business is it? We hope the subscription will go forward, and that the West will have a share in it.

From the Titusville (Penn.) Herald.

It is proposed by THE NEW-YORK TIMES to raise a popular subscription to the amount of $250,000 for the senior ex-President of the United States. Of course that means Gen. Grant. Anything to help Grant! The rich men would not feel it, and it would do them honor. Grant is still a force in American politics, and what to do with him, and for him, constantly agitates the public mind. As a mark of national gratitude the feeling is natural and every way commendable.

From the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.

On the whole we are inclined to think the plan a good one; and with the $50,000 guaranteed and $10,000 which THE TIMES has received since its publication of the scheme, its success would seem to be practically assured. It will be a handsome and graceful way of showing the country's appreciation of Gen. Grant's great services, and in years to come will furnish his successors in the Presidential office not undesirable provision against possible *res angusta domi.*

From the Canton (Ohio) Repository.

This fund is worthy the generosity and characteristic of the ingenuity of the American people, and should receive popular support. The smallest subscriptions are welcomed, from nickels to thousands, and the *Repository*, feeling a genuine interest in the scheme and believing that some of its readers feel likewise, will forward any subscriptions which may be left at or sent to this office.

GEN. SCHOFIELD TO BE REMOVED.

A COVERT ATTEMPT TO AID HANCOCK'S CANVASS THE CAUSE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Gen. Schofield is to be removed from his position as commandant at West Point and transferred elsewhere. His report upon the Whittaker case is the cause. It is said that Gen. Schofield wrote this report before the October election with a view of helping Gen. Hancock's canvass, and when he found it was not printed he desired to recall it.

GEN. GARFIELD'S VISITORS.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 16.—Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, was among Gen. Garfield's visitors to-day.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 16.—The Sheriff's jury here to-day gave judgment for $5,000 to Miss Sarah E. Brooks, of Fort Montgomery, this county, against Richard Bussells, whom she charges with seduction under promise of marriage. Bussells cannot be found. The plaintiff thinks he is in Canada.

HONORS TO MR. M. W. COOPER

DINED AND TOASTED AT THE MERCHANTS' CLUB.

A WELL-MERITED RECOGNITION OF EFFICIENT SERVICE—THE DINNER AND THEIR GUESTS—SPEECH BY MR. COOPER—THE DUTY OF BUSINESS MEN IN POLITICS.

The Merchants' Club last night entertained Mr. M. W. Cooper at a dinner in the club-rooms in Leonard-street, "in recognition of his valuable services in the recent political campaign." During the canvass Mr. Cooper displayed wonderful interest and activity in arousing the business men to the importance of insuring success to the Republican ticket, and his inspiring presence and words did wonders in convincing indifferent and careless gentlemen who would not otherwise have been concerned about the result of the election. In the rooms of the Merchants' Club was spread a table for about 75 guests. It was arranged with artistic taste, and was decorated with a profusion of flowers and specimens of the pastry cook's skill. At this victory feast there were present beside Mr. Cooper, Gen. Chester A. Arthur, Vice-President-elect of the United States, and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford. Mr. W. L. Strong, of W. L. Strong & Co., presided. Among the others present were C. N. Bliss, G. W. Hall, H. Scudder, W. B. Kendall, John Sloane, C. W. Griswold, F. B. Taylor, S. Milliken, J. T. Leavitt, J. Morgan Slade, A. T. Suthran, I. Gibbs, J. H. Reed, Francis Baker, F. M. Bacon, E. M. Townsend, T. J. Davis, N. Sullivan, Jacob Wendell, E. B. Poor, N. Robert, J. Byers, E. W. Holbrook, E. S. Auchincloss, J. S. Boardman, J. W. Cochran, W. Post, A. W. Bates, G. P. Slade, J. M. Deane, J. F. B. Mitchell, H. P. Smith, A. G. Paine, Norman Peck, I. J. Martin, J. H. Peet, J. F. Plummer, D. P. W. McMullen, Bryce Gray, E. N. Tailer, Jr., R. R. Haines, S. R. Lesher, Richard Butler, E. W. Cutter, W. Langdon, J. Catlin, Jr., W. C. Browning, Joseph H. Brown, W. A. Paton, L. W. Winchester, C. L. Tiffany, W. L. Pomeroy, Gardner L. Colby, T. L. Hill, William Turnbull, O. Harriman, J. W. Goddard, W. H. Lee, G. H. Shreve, J. U. Fraley, W. D. Farwell, T. Shotwell, O. K. Eldridge, and Ernest Mitchell.

After the discussion of an elaborate *menu*, which was remarkable for the excellence and variety of wines which it enumerated, and when the coffee and cigars were upon the table, the Chairman, Mr. Strong, rapped for order. In a brief and clever speech he expressed the sentiments of the members of the club toward Mr. Cooper, their honored guest, alluding to his valuable services for Garfield and Arthur in the campaign just closed, and finished by proposing his health. All the members rose, with a cheer, to drink this toast. When they were again seated Mr. Cooper rose and responded as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN, MERCHANTS, FRIENDS: I cannot find words to convey to you my grateful feelings for the honor you have conferred upon me. When I look upon this assemblage, and see the foremost merchants of this great City of New-York gathered together here, I have not the vanity to suppose for a moment that this magnificent expression is merely a personal one. If I interpret aright, this occasion means something more than individuality—something broader and deeper than personality. Following so closely upon the late heated canvass for the election of our Nation's rulers for the next four years, I infer your congratulations extend far beyond these pleasant surroundings and embrace in your sympathies every citizen in this broad land, for, fortunately, our success has never threatened to jeopardize the welfare of even the humblest citizen, and those who acted in opposition never felt that their defeat would find them any the poorer, unless, perhaps they had put up their money on the result injudiciously. The part I took in the campaign now happily ended was no more than I felt in duty bound to do, as a citizen, in part payment for the blessings which we all enjoy under our noble form of free government, and to insure its continuance—even then I should have accomplished but very little but for your encouragement and support. Fellow-merchants, in our experience of more than a quarter of a century in your midst, I have never found you wanting in any crisis requiring patriotic effort, and to you our Government has turned, in the past, on many occasions for succor, and never turned in vain, and it never will; and when your work is done you return to your own affairs, asking for no recompense beyond a good, pure, and economical administration of the laws from those you helped to place in power. You have a proud name at home, and a just fame everywhere. I am proud to be reckoned as one among your number. When your committee invited me to this banquet I was overcome with emotion, and could not realize that I had been selected from among you to receive this high honor, and I felt then, as I do now, that if each of you had been thus rewarded for services performed we should be feasting here for the next 100 days. We have every reason to be proud of the candidates we have chosen for our rulers—Gen. Garfield, a man of bright intellect, broad views, and large experience in statesmanship, honest, unselfish, and without personal ambition, and our own fellow-citizen, Gen. Arthur, who, in all the positions of public trust he has been called upon to fill for the past 20 years—and they are many—has discharged them all with great honor to the country and credit to himself—behold him! he brings to his new duties a wise head, a pure heart, and an incorruptible nature, and I predict, with Garfield and Arthur at the head of the Government of the United States, one of the wisest and best Administrations that this Nation has ever seen, and when their term expires by limitation this Nation will be glad to renew their lease for another term with majorities far beyond that given the first Tuesday in this month, and to that end let us all unite to strengthen their arms, and bear up their hands in all their laudable undertakings, discouraging unjust criticism on unaccomplished facts, leaving their work to speak for them. The coming Administration will be fearless to act, and free to carry out reform in its highest sense, independent of political dictation. The late election has shown them there is somebody looking on besides politicians; it will not be a stand-still Administration led by public opinion, but rather will be a creator of public opinion, taking the lead in all question which promise to yield the greatest benefits to the greatest number. And now, my friends, I cannot sit down without again returning my heartfelt thanks, and to assure you for all coming time that you will be held in my inmost soul with a remembrance and a fondness new friends can never claim.

Mr. Cooper's speech was frequently interrupted by applause, and at its conclusion he was again heartily cheered. In response to the next toast, and after loud calls for Gen. Arthur, that gentleman rose amid a storm of cheers. His speech was an exceedingly felicitous one, and it was frequently broken by the applause of his hearers. E. M. Townsend, President of the Merchants' Club, followed Gen. Arthur, and speeches were also made by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, C. N. Bliss, N. Sullivan, and Richard Butler. J. L. Hill, who has also acted with the Democratic Party even in the recent election, said that he had cast his lot with the Republicans, and proposed to become a member of the party of brains and intelligence—a party that had shown capacity to plan and the ability to win victories.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Lieuts. O. M. Carter and G. W. Goethals, Corps of Engineers, have been ordered to report, on the expiration of their present leaves of absence, to Lieut.-Col. H. L. Abbott, Corps of Engineers, commanding Willett's Point, New-York, for duty with the Batallion of Engineers. The Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service has been directed to cause 30 recruits to be prepared and forwarded under proper charge to Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, for assignment to the Third Cavalry; also, to cause all available colored cavalry recruits to be forwarded under proper charge to Santa Fé, New Mexico, for assignment to the Ninth Cavalry. Hospital Steward Joseph W. Siger has been relieved from duty in the Department of Texas and ordered to report in person, at the expiration of his present furlough, to the commanding officer at Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor. Leave of absence for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, has been granted Assistant Surgeon L. S. Tesson.

In the case of Major William E. Creary, Pay Department, who was recently sentenced by court-martial to be dismissed from the service, the President to-day mitigated the sentence to suspension for one year, with loss of rank and one-half of his pay.

Paymaster Albert W. Bacon has reported his return home, having been detached from duty in charge of stores at Rio de Janeiro Aug. 8, and has been ordered to settle his accounts.

The Wachusett arrived off Guayaquil, Ecuador, Oct. 25, on her way to Panama. The Lackawanna was at Arica, Peru, Oct. 15.

The Ticonderoga, which recently arrived at San Francisco from Commodore Shufeldt's cruise, will be brought around to the Atlantic coast and put out of commission.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 16.—The United States steamer Minnesota, for New-York; the Constitution, for Philadelphia, and the Portsmouth, for Washington, sailed from this port to-day.

A WEALTHY MAN'S SUDDEN DEATH.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—Henry Morrell, a wealthy Californian, 70 years old, was found dead in bed in the St. Cloud Hotel this morning. He retired in his usual health last night, and not appearing this morning, the door of his room was forced, and he was discovered dead in bed. Papers found among his effects show that he has a brother living in Chicago, another in Saginaw, Mich., and relatives in Burlington, Vt. A list of registered bonds, footing up considerably over $100,000, and other valuables were also found.

A CALIFORNIA TOWN IN FLAMES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—A dispatch from Bodie says that a fire at Mammoth City on Sunday broke out about 10:30 o'clock in the morning in the roof of George W. Rowan's store and rapidly communicated to the adjoining building, and was only checked after it had burned all the upper portion of the town above the *Herald* office. The lower part of the town, including all the buildings and the mill of the Mammoth Mining Company, was saved. Much distress has been caused to the families burned out, but the citizens are doing all they can to alleviate the suffering. Mammoth City is 60 miles distant from Bodie, the nearest telegraph point, and communication accordingly is slow and difficult. The losses are thought to aggregate $45,000. The amount of insurance is unknown. The fire is believed to have been accidental.

SPANISH AND ITALIAN COINS.

CONCLUSION OF THE ANTHON SALE—INTERESTING FEATURES OF IT.

The auction sale of the second part of Prof. Charles E. Anthon's numismatic cabinet, which was begun on Monday, was concluded yesterday afternoon, at Bangs & Co's. The aggregate prices for both days amounted in round numbers to $3,000, an average of about $1 for each lot. The attendance was small yesterday, the purchasers consisting almost exclusively of collectors and dealers in curiosities. The prices were in no cases excessive, and in some instances the articles were knocked down at less than their value as relics. Indeed, some of the silver pieces sold for sums hardly equivalent to their bullion value. Belgian, Swiss, Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese coins were sold yesterday. A superb Belgian coin (1619) brought $15 25. Its reverse side shows a crowned armorial shield supported by two lions. From the shield hangs a fire-steel, and from that a fleece. The obverse side represents the Archduke Albert and Elizabeth of Spain, he in armor, she in state dress, and both in Spanish ruffs. A gilt brass medal on the foundation of the church of the Abbey of St. Peter on the Blandynsberg, near Ghent, (1629,) brought $1. A copper coin bearing the impress of the Emperor Joseph II. (1781) sold for 90 cents. A five-franc piece of the time of Leopold II. (1838) sold for $1 05, and a one-franc piece of the same date for 50 cents. Centimes of 1835, 1849, and 1863 went for one cent each. A bronze Masonic medal (1865) commemorative of the marriage of Prince Frederic of the Netherlands, Grand Master of the order, sold for $1 90. The obverse side bears legends in quadrate cipher, with a full-length standing figure of Latomia. The reverse bears the radiant triangle. Only 400 were struck off. A silver medal weighing two and three-eighth ounces, given as a Masonic recompense to Baron de Stassart, brought $3 10. A Swiss medal dollar commemorative of the foundation of the Swiss Confederation brought $15. On the obverse side are the words, "William Tell of Uri, Stauffacher of Schwytz, Arnold of Unterwalden. Beginning of the League, A. C. 1296." These three, armed, are grasping right hands. The reverse shows the shields of the 13 Cantons existing in 1513, the rank of each being denoted by the number beneath. In an inner circle are the shields of seven associated States. A silver medal on the victory at Morat (1476) over Charles the Rash sold for $6. This medal bears the inscription, in German, "Up, Confederates, God lights us to victory." On it is the figure of a knight in armor kneeling, holding a sword and standard. On the reverse side is an obelisk surrounded by shields. A broad double dollar brought $9 50. A Spanish double ducat of the time of Ferdinand and Isabella, coined at Toledo, sold for $15. A ducat of the same dynasty struck at Burges was knocked down at $14.

There was quite a spirited contest for the possession of a half-dollar of the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella. The bidding began at $1 and ended at $8 50. The coin is supposed to have been minted at Seville. It is very rare. Two pieces of the time of Philip II. caused brisk competition. One was a dollar (1590) and the other a bronze medal (1598.) The dollar sold for $13 50 and the medal for $20. The dollar is one of the earliest that was coined by Spain, and the medal is held to be one of the choicest gems in the collection. It is supposed to be the last medal made before the King's death. A real of Barcelona (1698) sold for $2 25. A silver medal to commemorate the submission of Madrid to Charles III. the Pretender, afterward the Emperor Charles VI., sold for $9. The face of the coin shows the bust of Charles in a long wig and clad in armor. A doubloon of Philip V. (1745,) containing gold of an intrinsic value of $16, sold for $18. An Italian coin of King Theodoric's time, bearing the bust of the Byzantine Emperor Justin and the monogram of Theodoric, sold for $8 50. This was the highest price paid for any of the pieces belonging to the Astrogothic reign in Italy. Coins of the Kingdom of Italy since 1861 sold for a very small advance on their bullion value. The piece which brought the highest price, and for the possession of which there was a spirited contest, was a large heavy medal of real bronze, ascribed to an artist known as Constantius. It was started at $10, and finally went for $36 25 to a Boston bidder. It belongs to the reign of Mohammed II., and is one of the earliest coins bearing the Arabic numerals. On the face is a turbaned bust of Mohammed II. in very high relief. On the reverse the Sultan is seen on horseback, holding a whip. It was sold at Dantzic and became a part of the Anthon Cabinet in November, 1869. Some Venetian coins brought sums ranging from 90 cents to $1 50. The sale was concluded by the disposal of books treating of French, Swiss, and Italian numismatics, which brought fairly good prices.

STATE BAR ASSOCIATION.

OPPOSING ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR WITHOUT PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS—PRIZE AWARDED FOR AN ESSAY.

ALBANY, Nov. 16.—The State Bar Association met here to-day. The following persons were proposed for membership by Elliott F. Shepard, of New-York: Addison G. Rice, of Buffalo; Chester A. Arthur, John N. Hunt, and Benjamin K. Phelps, of New-York; J. Cronin, of Brooklyn; Edward R. Sprague, of Flushing; Martin D. Conway, of Albany, and Henry G. Danforth, of Rochester. Mr. Delafield, from the Special Committee on the Admission of Members of the Bar, made a long report against admitting graduates from colleges and law schools as members of the Bar without being subjected to a public examination in open court the same as other students of the law are compelled to endure. He also offered resolutions embodying his views, which, after debate by William Barnes and others, were adopted. Mr. Clifford A. Hand offered the notice of an amendment to the constitution to provide for the simplification of amendments to the constitution and the reduction of standing committees. This was accepted. Elliott F. Shepard moved the adoption of the resolution relating to the appointing of a committee of five to examine and report respecting the assembling of a national convention to consider the proposing of amendments to the fifth article of the Constitution of the United States, and report next year. After debate, the further consideration of the resolution was postponed until the next annual meeting. The following officers were elected: President—Sherman S. Rogers, Buffalo; Vice-Presidents—Sixth District, O. W. Chapman, of Binghamton; Seventh District, James C. Cochran, Rochester; Eighth District, E. C. Sprague, Buffalo; Recording Secretary—Peyton F. Miller, Albany. James Forsyth, of Troy, was elected a member of the Executive Committee in place of Esek Cowen.

At the afternoon session George W. Biddle, of Philadelphia, delivered the annual address, the subject being "Retrospective Legislation." John I. Gilbert, from the Committee on Prizes, awarded the prize of $250 to Robert F. Hanlon, of New-York, for an essay entitled "Normal Enterprise," and spoke upon the propriety of regulating commercial intercourse, especially in relation to railroads, between the States by national legislation, or what national legislation, if any, should be had to regulate commercial intercourse between the States. There were 10 competitors. Other essays were read, and the annual dinner was had at the Kenmore Hotel.

CONGREGATIONAL METHODS.

THE COUNCIL DISCUSSING SUNDAY-SCHOOL MATTERS, INDIANS, AND DIVORCES.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16.—In the Congregational Council yesterday the Committee on Nominations presented the names of Dr. Goodell, of St. Louis, and J. M. Sturtevant, of Illinois, as delegates to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church South, and the Rev. Edward Davis, of New-York, delegate to the Congregational Union of England and Wales. The report of the Publication Committee was adopted. A motion to reconsider the vote by which Sunday-school work had been transferred from the Home Missionary Society to the Congregational Publishing Society, at the last meeting of the Council, was carried, and the matter referred to a committee, which reported a resolution approving the transfer, and recommending the appointment of a Sunday-school Secretary, which, after much discussion, was tabled, and a resolution, offered by Dr. Abbott, requesting the two societies to hold a conference and arrange their difficulties, was adopted. The report of the Committee on Indian Affairs in Dakota was presented, and a committee of seven was appointed to consult with the Government regarding missionary work in that Territory. The Business Committee submitted a resolution, which was adopted, that the Council place itself on record as deploring the alarming increase of divorces throughout the land, and calling upon the ministry to use their earnest efforts to procure the sanctity of family relations, and labor to prevent divorces except upon the ground sanctioned by the Church. The Council then adjourned.

About 150 members of the Council left here last night on an excursion to the Indian Territory and Kansas.

THE ELECTION RIOT IN DENVER.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 16.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the Chinaman who was killed on Oct. 31 by a mob, in its verdict censures the city Government for inefficiency and incompetency, and states that the mob could have been suppressed by the regular Police force had they fearlessly arrested the ringleaders.

PHOENIXVILLE, Penn., Nov. 16.—Some metal exploded in the cupola of the chemical copper works to-night, setting fire to the works, which were entirely destroyed. The loss is $30,000; partially insured. Sixty men are thrown out of employment.

THE TRAGEDY AT WANAQUE

SEEKING THE CAUSES OF MRS. DAVID'S DEATH.

THE OPENING OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST YESTERDAY—BURIAL OF THE BODY—THE TESTIMONY THUS FAR TAKEN.

POMPTON, N. J., Nov. 16.—The mystery surrounding the death of Mrs. Margaret David, wife of Samuel David, of Wanaque, is as yet unsolved. The tragedy is the one subject of talk among the farmers and villagers of the Wanaque Valley, and each has his own pet theory to account for the death of the woman. In justice to Samuel David it must be said that very few in this region who know the man believe that he had any hand in the tragic death of his wife. The woman herself was a notorious drunkard, and when under the influence of liquor was accustomed to go into the mountains, as she did on Saturday, and associate with the disreputable people of this region. She may have been wounded by some of them, and came home to die, or she may have fallen from the stoop of her house in attempting to open the door. For the present, at least, no clue to the cause of her death is at hand. The body was buried in the cemetery of the Bordville Church this afternoon. Undertaker Rutan, of Paterson, officiating, as no clergyman could be found.

Henry J. David, the father of Samuel David, sat in the dining-room of Tice's Hotel, in Midvale, to-day, while the inquest was proceeding in the parlor. He was very indignant at the action of Coroner Rutan in excluding him from the jury room, where he claimed that he had a right to be as counsel for his son. Of Maggie personally, he said, he knew nothing until she was married to his son. The marriage was of his own making. His son had ruined the girl under a promise of marriage, and he insisted on the fulfillment of the promise, threatening to discard Samuel unless he married the mother of his child. "Since then," said the old gentleman, "my son has led a miserable life." Coroner Rutan, of Paterson, held the inquest. The proceedings were secret, no person except the witness under examination being allowed in the room with the jury.

Samuel David, the husband of the dead woman, testified that he had not been drinking on Saturday. His wife was inclined to drink, but when he left her at 9 in the morning to go to his work, she was sober. At 11 o'clock Jacob Brown and he came home to dinner, and his wife was not then in the house. He thought nothing of this, as she was accustomed to go up into the hills on sprees, and, having finished his dinner, he went back to his farm-work. He returned to the house at 9 o'clock in the evening. His wife was still out, and he locked the door, and, taking his two children, Jo and Harry, the one 8 and the other 3 years old, went to bed. Between 2 and 3 in the morning he had occasion to get up and go out of doors, and then he found his wife lying on the ground by the back stoop, bleeding, and apparently dead. He called his son Jo, and between them they managed to carry the woman into the house. Here he applied a mustard plaster to his wife's breast, and afterward to her feet, but although she breathed for some time after being taken into the house, she never spoke. His wife was in the habit of leaving the house whenever the fit came over without saying where she was going, and of indulging her appetite for liquor to excess. She had frequently gone to the woods, and returned bruised and cut. She was often intoxicated in the company of intoxicated men, especially with John Shirps and Jacob Conklin. She lived about an hour after he brought her into the house, but was not conscious any of that time. The witness admitted that he had at times struck his wife when she was uncommonly aggravating in her drunken orgies, but swore that he had not struck her a single blow for the last six months.

Peter McGraw, the charcoal-burner in whose company the dead woman took her last glass of whisky, said that he saw Mrs. David on Saturday last at 1:30 in the afternoon, when he gave her a drink out of a bottle. Mrs. David, he said, cried as he and his party were about to leave her, and said she was afraid her husband would come home and kill her, but gave no reason for her fears. On one occasion the witness had found Mrs. David in her house with her face covered with blood, and her boy Jo said that his father had inflicted the wounds. McGraw said that he had seen the woman lying in a pool of blood four different times, and that she had frequently told him that her husband abused her.

Joseph David, the son, was not sworn by Coroner Rutan, but his statement was taken at the request of his father. He said that he last saw his mother alive at about 6:30 Saturday night. She was then down the road. She came into the house, went out again, and went up the hill. Peter De Graw and his wife were with her. When she entered the house she was intoxicated, and De Graw and his wife, who remained in the road, appeared to be intoxicated also. That was the last that Joseph saw of his mother alive. His father, the boy said came home at 10:05. He was perfectly sober. Joseph said that he saw his mother first on Saturday afternoon at about 4 o'clock, going down the hill. There were no cuts on her at that time, but when she came back, at 6:30, he saw cuts and blood on her face. After his father, brother, and himself had gone to bed, Joseph said that he heard a loud noise which sounded as though somebody had fallen down. This was about midnight. His father got up at this time to get a drink, and, after getting a drink of water, went to bed again. At 2:45 the father woke Joseph, and the two went out to bring "mamma" in. After the woman had been brought in, the father went out and got a pail of water and washed her off.

Mary De Graw, the wife of Peter De Graw, who was on the spree with Mrs. David on Saturday, swore that she first saw Mrs. David on that day between 5 and 6 o'clock at night. She was going, she said, with her husband, to her father-in-law's, and her sister and her husband, Samuel Carklin, was with them. The party met the woman who is supposed to have been murdered at her own door. She came out and asked them if they had any liquor. Mrs. De Graw answered that they had, and Mrs. David then said that she wanted some. "My husband had the liquor," said the witness. "He gave her one drink. I went on to my father-in-law's alone, and my husband started to go home to his coal-pit. When I left Mrs. David I left no one with her. I am sure that they all left her when I did, for they went up to the burned place with me."

At this point the inquest was adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE LATE MR. READ GORDON.

A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MAN—HIS FUNERAL YESTERDAY.

Mr. Read Gordon, who died on Saturday last, in the seventy-first year of his age, had long occupied a prominent position in business in this City. He was a pioneer in an important branch of the grocery trade, that of the manufacture of canned goods, which has latterly become so vast an industry. With his uncle, Smith Prentiss, he began to manufacture family preserves and canned goods in 1845, at Astoria, Long Island. In 1849 he dissolved partnership with Mr. Prentiss, and removed to No. 575 Greenwich-street, in this City, and founded the house of R. Gordon & Co. He continued in business in this place until 1869, when he retired, leaving the house in the hands of his son and nephew, the firm being Gordon & Dilworth. Mr. Gordon always believed that he was the first person engaged in the manufacture of canned goods in this country. He had been in good health until about five years ago, when he began to complain of pains about his heart, and his death on Saturday was caused by heart disease. He leaves a widow and son—Read Gordon, of the firm of Gordon & Dilworth. The grocery trade was represented at his funeral, which took place yesterday, by Mr. Joseph Park, of Park & Tilford; Mr. W. S. Corwin, of W. S. Corwin & Co.; Mr. E. C. Hazard, of E. C. Hazard & Co.; Mr. Boyle, of Boyle & Sykes; Mr. W. S. Jackson, of W. S. Jackson & Co., and Mr. Charles Macy, of Macy & Co., who acted as pall-bearers. Mr. Gordon had resided for the last 11 years in a delightful home at Oceanport, near Long Branch, purchased by him when he retired from the business which he had followed with great financial success.

TEXAS FARMERS FIGHTING ROBBERS.

GALVESTON, Nov. 16.—A special from Dallas to the *News* says: "This city was thrown into great excitement to-day by the arrival of a squad of 40 armed farmers, bringing the body of a dead man, and recounting the boldest robbery ever enacted in this section. Marion Johnson, a planter, was met 12 miles from this place by two masked men, knocked down, and robbed. A party went in pursuit of the robbers, and five other farmers were met who had been robbed, and who joined in the pursuit. The outlaws were overtaken within three miles of Dallas, when a general fight occurred. One robber, who was recognized as Odum Curley, of Nashville, Tenn., was killed. The other escaped, carrying 18 buck-shot in his body. He is apparently about 30 years old. Eleven farmers are known to have been robbed. Both of the men are thought to be implicated in the robbery of Adams & Leonard's bank recently."

A COLLISION BARELY AVOIDED.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 16.—The steamer City of Boston narrowly escaped a collision with the steamer Newport last night near Hell Gate, the first-named steamer going across the bows of the latter. The passengers on the Newport were highly indignant, and, at a meeting, appointed a committee to look into the matter and report to the proper authorities upon the alleged recklessness of the pilots of the City of Boston.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 16.—A special to the *American* from Birmingham, Ala., says: "At 1 P. M. to-day, just as a north-bound passenger train on the Alabama and Great Southern Railroad was passing Blyton, the engine struck a mule standing on the road and was thrown down an embankment 20 feet high and wrecked. James B. McFerron, son of the Rev. Dr. J. B. McFerron, Agent of the Southern Methodist Publishing House at Nashville, who was in the baggage car, wishing to escape, and expecting the baggage car to follow the course of the engine, jumped in the opposite direction. The baggage car fell upon him, crushing his body into the earth, and killing him instantly. A large number of passengers were on the train. Some were slightly bruised."

THE NOVA SCOTIA CALAMITY.

RAPID WORK IN FLOODING THE MINE—AN APPEAL FOR AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.

NEW-GLASGOW, Nova Scotia, Nov. 16.—All day yesterday men were at work filling in the main shaft with spruce and clay sods to stop the passage of air into the mine. The two steam fire-engines continued work all day pouring water into the mines, and there is no doubt that this has done much to stay the conflagration below. As yet no flames have appeared upon the surface, showing that the fire has not yet reached the vicinity of the shaft bottom. The trench from the river to the mouth of the fan shaft is nearly completed, and it is expected soon to have a stream of water running through it into the mine. Several steam pumps have been procured from New-Glasgow, and will also be got into operation, so that by to-night millions of gallons of water will be rushing down to quench the flames. It is thought possible that the fire may have extended into the old bye-pit, and precautions are being taken to arrest its progress should this be so. A blinding snow-storm is raging, and work in the trenches is no child's play. A complete list of the victims of the disaster foots up 41, all but two of whom belonged in Pictou.

STELLARTON, Nov. 16.—There is no very great change in affairs here to-day, except that there is a stronger smell of fire-damp on the surface, and an early explosion is expected. There was not much work done last night, as the snow made it so difficult that the trenchmen, who should have gone on duty at midnight, failed to appear. This morning work in the trenches was resumed, but only about a foot an hour can be attained. It is being pushed forward with the greatest energy at the trench leading to the old by-pit, so as to keep the fire from spreading. It is expected that water will be let into this shaft before night. The work of collections for the relief of the suffering families has been very slow as yet, and it is feared that the popular sympathy may die out before meetings are held. William Dunbar, the old lamp-cleaner, who was injured at the pit bottom on Friday, died last night. Telegrams are arriving from all over the country from inquiring relatives of the living and lost who were employed in the mines. Gangs of men were sent over to the cage pit, and closed the shafts, as there was a heavy draught there, which proved to be aiding the conflagration in the Ford pit. Several other holes were also stopped up in old unused works connected with the burning pit.

A meeting was held last evening in the company's office, and it was resolved to send the following appeal to the Mayors and Wardens of various towns through Canada and the United States:

A terrible calamity has happened in this place. Two disasters in succession have been the means of killing 50 men and boys, and leaving 38 widows and 110 orphans. Seven hundred men, representing a population of 2,000 people, are thrown out of employment in the face of a Canadian Winter. We appeal to a generous public for immediate help. Contributions may be sent to any of the undersigned:
James Hudson, Manager of the Albion Mines.
Robert Simpson, Manager of the Drummond Mines.
Henry Poole, Manager of the Acadia Mines.
John Greener, Manager of the Vale Mine.
H. Langel, Manager of the Nova Scotia Mines.
The Rev. William Macdonald, P. P.
The Rev. D. C. Moore, Rector Christ Church.
The Rev. Charles Dunn, of the Church of Scotland.
The Rev. Thomas Cumming, of the Presbyterian Church.
The Rev. M. R. Thurlow, of the Methodist Church.

The New-Glasgow and Pictou steam engines are still at work. The former began at noon Sunday and the other Sunday evening. They have been at work ever since in the hands of volunteer firemen from the two towns.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

About 6 o'clock Monday evening a fire broke out in the northern part of Newport, Ark., on the Iron Mountain Railroad, and under the influence of a high wind the flames rapidly spread, until two-thirds of the buildings in the town were destroyed. About 200 families were rendered homeless, and the distress is very great. The loss is estimated at about $200,000.

Gideon Studley's box and shingle mill, at Rockland, Mass., was burned to the ground last night. The mill was full of logs and boards. The loss is estimated at $8,000; partly covered by insurance. The machinery is a total wreck.

NEARLY A MILLION IN CHARITY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—The inventory of the estate of the late Mary Shields, recently filed in the office of the Register of Wills, shows that her property is valued at $994,900, nearly all in personal effects, of which $975,000 will go by her will to various Pennsylvania charitable societies.

The MacKinnon Pen.

The only successful reservoir Pen in the market. The only pen with a diamond circle around the point. The "Sovereign" is the latest improved MacKinnon Pen, which can be closed into a small compass for the pocket and lengthened for use. A history of this Pen, with prices, &c., free. MACKINNON PEN CO., 200 Broadway, near Fulton-st.—*Advertisement.*

Winchester's Hypophosphites

Will cure Consumption, Coughs, Weak Lungs, Bronchitis, and General Debility. Established 21 years.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

PRESIDENTIAL PENSIONS; HANLAN AGAIN A VICTOR; HEWITT AND THE FORGERY; HOW FLORIDA WAS STOLEN.

BLACK CRIMES SENT HOME; THE ARMY AND ITS WORK.

STORMY TIMES IN ENGLAND; KILLING A YOUNG WIFE; A CRUISE IN ARCTIC SEAS; HACKENSACK BANKRUPTED.

SHUT IN A BURNING MINE; THE IRISH PEOPLE EXCITED; THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS; All the GENERAL NEWS.

AGRICULTURAL MATTERS: SETTING MILK FOR CREAM; THE FARM AS A NURSERY OF MEN; ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

With a great variety of miscellaneous reading matter, and full reports of FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, the LIVE STOCK and FARM PRODUCE MARKETS.

Copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE, also at the TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

I Have been Cured of Dyspepsia of several years standing by the use of DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. P. HURLEY, No. 998 2d-av., New-York City.

Steel Frame, Fire-proof Safes, Combination Locks, Inside Bolt-works, Frothingham & Emory, 20 Vesey-st.

"Alderney Brand."
BUY ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK.

DIED.

BARNES.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 16, at her late residence, No. 11 St. Luke's-place, ELIZA BARNES, daughter of the late Wm. Barnes, Sr.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

COWENHOVEN.—On Sunday, Nov. 14, 1880, ANN DENYSE, wife of Peter Cowenhoven, aged 56 years and 1 month.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on the Bath Road, New-Utrecht, Long Island, on Wednesday, Nov. 17, at 3 P. M.

DODGE.—At Poughkeepsie, November the 15th, CORNELIA A., wife of Le Grand Dodge, and daughter of the late Charles Crooke.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DORRIS.—At Fruit Cove, Fla., on Sunday, 14th inst., Mrs. CECILIA DE GROVE, wife of W. H. Dorris.
Nashville (Tenn.) papers please copy.

HECKMANN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 16, CHARLES HECKMANN, Sr., bass framer, aged 66 years 7 months and 19 days.
Relatives, friends, and members of the Mechanics' and Tradesmen's Society are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 348 East 17th-st., at 1 P. M. Thursday.

HUNTTING.—At Smithtown, Long Island, on Nov. 16, the Hon. JOSEPH HUNTTING, in the 80th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

IRELAND.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, 15th inst., J. HENRY, youngest son of John H. and Henrietta C. Ireland, in the 8th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 417 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 17, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LOCKWOOD.—At Bedford, N. Y., 15th inst., WILLIAM LOCKWOOD, in the 81st year of his age.
Funeral at St. Matthew's Church Wednesday, at 2 o'clock. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 10:30 A. M.

LLOYD.—At Orange, N. J., on the 15th inst., ANNA M., relict of the late Samuel Lloyd, of Philadelphia.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service at the residence of her son-in-law, W. J. Shreve, on Main-st., corner of Oakwood-av., on Friday, 19th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. Interment at Trenton, N. J.

MIDDLETON.—On Tuesday, Nov. 16, of pneumonia, after a brief illness, MARIA ILEY, devoted wife of Thos. W. S. Middleton, aged 65 years.
Funeral services Thursday, 18th inst., at 4 P. M., at St. Mark's Church.

MORGAN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 16, at his late residence, No. 25 West 26th-st., MONTAIGU MORGAN, son of the late Henry B. Morgan, in the 22d year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral Friday, at 10 A. M., from St. Ann's Church, 18th-st. and 4th-av. It is requested that flowers be not sent.

NEILSON.—On Sunday, Nov. 14, ELI C. NEILSON, aged 38 years.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Nov. 17, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the First Presbyterian Church, corner Washington and Sussex sts., Jersey City. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

PARKER.—At Stockbridge, Mass., Nov. 16, 1880, the Rev. SAMUEL P. PARKER, grandson of the late Bishop Parker.
Funeral Thursday at 2:30 P. M.

SEABURY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 14, JAMES M. SEABURY, in the 71st year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 170 Cumberland-st., on Wednesday, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

TOWNSEND.—In Brooklyn, Nov. 15, LOUISA L. TOWNSEND, widow of the late Palmer Townsend, aged 74 years.
Funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, J. Ernest Miller, No. 173 Schermerhorn-st., on Wednesday, Nov. 17, at 4 o'clock P. M.

WHEELER.—On Tuesday, Nov. 16, at West Point, N. Y., EMILY BEALE WHEELER, wife of Col. J. B. Wheeler, Professor of Engineering, United States Military Academy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, also THURSDAY at 2 o'clock, at CLINTON HALL, Now on Exhibition.

Two hundred and fifty Oriental rugs, in every variety of design and color, Japanese Porcelains, Cloisonné Enamels, &c., &c.

IMPORTANT ART SALE.
THE HASELTINE COLLECTION.
FINE MODERN PAINTINGS.

NOW ON EXHIBITION, FREE DAY AND EVENING, at the LEAVITT ART ROOMS, No. 817 Broadway. To be sold by auction MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, 22d and 23d.

Achenbach,	Dupré,	Leroll,	Saintin,
Alvarez,	Eiserman,	Lobrichon,	Sauvage,
Amberg,	Erdmann,	Marchetti,	Schlesinger,
Becker,	Galofré,	Meissner,	Schreyer,
Beranger,	Gerome,	Meissonier,	Shayer,
Bonnefoy,	Goupil,	Millet,	Thirion,
Campriani,	Guardabassi,	Moran,	Trayer,
Carolus,	Guès,	Muller,	Troyon,
Cicero,	Herzog,	Munier,	Vibert,
Coomans,	Jacomin,	Munkacsy,	Voltz,
David,	Jacque,	Pasini,	Willems,
Daubigny,	Janes,	Pinchart,	Zamacois,
De Beul,	Jiminez,	Raffaelli,	Ziem,
Decamps,	Koekkoek,	Richter,	Zuber-Buhler.
Delort,	Kuwasseg,	Rosdoszewski,	
Detaille,	Lasalle,	Rousseau,	

And many others.

THANKSGIVING, NOV. 25, 1880, AT HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New Bowery, New-York.
The Nation's Thanksgiving season again returns.
Two thousand persons—children, widows, and other poor—anticipate a Thanksgiving dinner.
The Trustees very respectfully solicit a generous supply of poultry, provisions, and accompaniments for the day itself; also, "liberal contributions of money and other articles to sustain the Winter's work which is to follow."
Help, timely given, saves many a poor child and burdened widow.
The Mission doors are always open to the homeless and neglected children of the poor.
Number of families connected with the Mission recipients of benefits throughout the year, 375; children members of above families, 1,680; visits among the families during the year, 4,464.
Howard Mission is non-sectarian; established in 1861; incorporated in 1864.
Cash or checks may be sent to Mr. H. K. TOMPKINS, Treasurer, Post Office Box No. 4,512, or to Mr. A. S. HATCH, President, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York City.
All kinds of provisions and clothing to the Mission house, No. 40 New Bowery, New-York.
Services on Thanksgiving Day of interesting character; singing by the children, and addresses by attractive speakers.
Dinner served throughout the afternoon.
Doors open at 12 o'clock, services commence at 1 o'clock. You are cordially invited to be present.
A. S. HATCH, President.
J. F. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

ART SALE EXTRAORDINARY.
BARKER & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
NOS. 47 AND 49 LIBERTY-ST.
We will sell on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, NOV. 19, 20, 22, and 23,
At OUR ART GALLERY, NOS. 47 and 49 LIBERTY-ST.,
A large and valuable collection of
ROYAL PORCELAINES, FAIENCE, APPENINE STONE, AND VERDI ANTIQUE STATUES AND GROUPES, COLLECTED BY
Messrs. VITI BROTHERS,
And just landed from Europe. The collection will be arranged for
EXAMINATION ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, NOV. 16, and will comprise some of the finest SPECIMENS OF ART EVER HERETOFORE OFFERED AT AUCTION, INCLUDING
TWO LARGE REAL ROYAL DRESDEN PORCELAIN VASES.

ART.—EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.
EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF HIGH CLASS WATER-COLORS,
including many works from the Paris Salon of 1880, comprising important examples of Vibert, Brissot, Schlesinger, Signorini, Simonetti, Coleman, Doré, Indoni, Pilois, Gioli, Rivoire, Gabini, Navone, Galofré, Hatch, and many others of renown. This superb collection, being one of the choicest importations ever brought to this country, is now on exhibition at the SCHENCK ART GALLERY, No. 37 Nassau-st.
To be sold without any reserve whatever On WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, Nov. 17, 18 and 19, at 3 o'clock each day.

BANGS & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
Nos. 739 and 741 Broadway,
Will sell,
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY,
Nov. 17, 18, and 19, at 3:30 P. M.,
The LIBRARY of the late ALEX. G. JOHNSON, of Troy, N. Y., comprising a large and valuable collection of books in various departments of literature, many of them rare, some curious and facetious, and all in good condition.

THE ANNUAL DONATION VISIT OF
ST. PHILIP'S PARISH HOME
Will take place at the Home, No. 127 West 30th-st., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 17 and 18, 1880, from 11 o'clock A. M. until 10 P. M.
DONATIONS IN MONEY, PROVISIONS, AND FUEL earnestly solicited from friends and the public in general, and may be sent to the Home, or the residence of either of the undersigned. Rev. J. S. ATWELL, Rector, No. 112 Waverley-place, New-York.
Mrs. CORNELIA A. GUIGNON, Treasurer, No. 388 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

THE EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN MEDICAL Bureau vegetable remedies are the perfected treatment of physicians who made each disease a specialty in London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, and New-York, and of course are unequaled, as they cure the diseases otherwise proving fatal, as malaria, indigestion, biliousness, dizziness, constipation, neuralgia, rheumatism, catarrh, sore throat, consumption, stricture, varicocele, liver, heart, and men's diseases. Pamphlet with directions and testimonials free. Medical treatise 25 cents. Physician at No. 221 Broadway, 10 to 5, and up-town residence evenings.

MITCHELL, VANCE & CO.,
Offer new designs in
GAS FIXTURES,
CLOCKS, BRONZES, METAL
AND PORCELAIN LAMPS
AND ORNAMENTAL METAL WORK.
NOS. 836 AND 838 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK.

JAPANESE GOODS.
MOMOTARO SATO & CO.,
IMPORTERS,
138 FULTON-ST., N. Y.
Porcelains, Silks, Lacquers, Art Goods, and General Japanese Merchandise.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Room 9, *Evening Post* Building, No. 206 Broadway, New-York.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE.

THE FRIEDRICHSHALL BITTERWATER is the surest remedy for constipation and headache.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 20, 1880, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 2 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Arizona, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 7:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Gallia, via Queenstown, (correspondence for France must be specially addressed,) and at 12 M. for France direct, by steam-ship F. de Lesseps, via Havre; on Thursday, at 4 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship City of Chester, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and France must be specially addressed,) and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Westphalia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday, at 4:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Celtic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland must be specially addressed,) and at 4:30 A. M., for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Anchoria, via Glasgow, and at 11 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Rhein, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Cuba leave New-York Nov. 18. The mails for Mexico leave New-York Nov. 18 and 21. The mails for Newfoundland and St. Pierre-Miquelon leave New-York Nov. 19. The mails for Porto Rico leave New-York Nov. 19. The mails for Aspinwall and South Pacific leave New-York Nov. 20. The mails for Hawaii, N. P., leave New-York Nov. 20. The mails for the Windward West Indies leave New-York Nov. 20. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco Nov. 20. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco Dec. 8. THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.
POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1880.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

R. WORTHINGTON'S
NEW BOOKS.

SHAKESPEARE'S COMPLETE WORKS.
The Handy Valpy Edition. Illustrated. 8 vols. 16mo, flexible vellum cloth, red edges, in neat cloth case. $7 50.
"This new handy edition of the popular "Valpy Shakespeare" meets all the requirements of a handy edition of Shakespeare, being printed on thin paper of extra quality, specially made for this book, and the size is made so that it will be both an ornament on the book-shelf and a delightful book to handle in reading. The whole book has a gentleman-like air.—Justin Winsor.

POMPEII:
ITS DESTRUCTION AND REDISCOVERY. By Sir WILLIAM GELL and GANDY. Seventy-six steel engravings. 4to, cloth extra, gilt, elegant. $8.

PICTURES
AND PAINTERS OF THE ENGLISH SCHOOL, from the time of Hogarth to the present day. From the text of W. COSMO MONKHOUSE. With 40 masterly steel engravings. 4to, cloth, gilt extra, in black and gold. Very elegant. $8.

HOUSEHOLD TASTE, (Examples of.)
By WALTER SMITH, State Director of Massachusetts School of Design. Illustrated with nearly 600 illustrations showing interior decorations. Large quarto, cloth extra. $8.

STATELY HOMES OF ENGLAND, (The.)
By L. JEWITT, F. S. A., &c., &c., and S. C. HALL, F. S. A. Illustrated with 250 charming engravings by the best artists. Complete in one large volume. 8vo, cloth, gilt extra. Very elegant, (price hitherto $15.) $7 50.

SPOONER'S ANECDOTES OF PAINTERS, ENGRAVERS, SCULPTORS, ARCHITECTS, AND CURIOSITIES OF ART. By S. SPOONER, M. D., author of "A Biographical History of the Fine Arts." In 3 vols., 12mo, cloth extra, gilt top, in box. $4 50.
R. WORTHINGTON, No. 770 Broadway.

THE WONDERS OF THE HEAVENS.
By FLAMMARION. With 48 actinoglyph illustrations. Price only 15 cents.
No. 14 Humboldt Library of Popular Science.
J. FITZGERALD & CO., No. 143 4th-av., and newsmen.

LIFE OF SARAH BERNHARDT.
The Authorized Edition, with Portrait. 25 cents.
G. W. CARLETON & CO., publishers, New-York.

POLITICAL.

TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF THE NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The committee appointed by the Republican Central Committee to form the above named association will meet for the purpose of enrolling applicants for membership at Gruber's Hall, 126th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., on THURSDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at 8 o'clock, and at the hall over the Post Office, 125th-st. and 3d-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 8 o'clock.

SOLON B. SMITH,
CHARLES F. TAINTOR, } Committee.
JOHN H. BRADY.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Flour in good demand and prices a shade higher. [illegible]

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 750 bbls. Wheat quiet; White State, $1 14; Red do., $1 16. Corn scarce and nominal. Barley in good demand and tending upward; [illegible]

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Flour steady, with a good demand. Wheat excited and higher; [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—Wool active and higher; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above at 47c.@48c.; [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 16.—Flour steady and unchanged; Wheat opened higher, but declined; [illegible]

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Nov. 16.—Flour firm and in good demand. [illegible]

CINCINNATI, Nov. 16.—Flour firm; Family, [illegible]

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 16.—Wheat easier; [illegible]

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 16.—Flour firm; [illegible]

DETROIT, MICH., Nov. 16.—Flour steady. Wheat weak; [illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, LA., Nov. 16.—Hay firmer; prime, [illegible]

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 16.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 42½c. Rosin steady [illegible]

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Eight hundred bxs. of Factory Cheese were shipped from Herkimer to-day, for which 12a12½c. were paid. There were also sales of 200 bxs. of Farm Dairy Cheese at [illegible], as to grade.

BRADFORD, Penn., Nov. 16.—Petroleum—Market excited and higher; United Pipe Line Certificates opened at [illegible], declined to [illegible], advanced to [illegible], and closed at [illegible]; sales of 450,000 bbls.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 16.—The Printing Cloth market continues quiet in demand, with small sales of 60x56 Cloths at [illegible], at which, and [illegible] for 64 squares, the market closes dull.

OIL CITY, Nov. 16.—Petroleum unsettled; fairly active; United Pipe Line Certificates opened at [illegible], advanced to [illegible], and closed at [illegible].

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 16.—Petroleum steady at 11½c. for Standard White.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 16.—Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 09.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 600 head; [illegible]

WATERTOWN, Mass., Nov. 16.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, [illegible]

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 16.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, [illegible]

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., Nov. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16.—Cattle quiet and unchanged; [illegible]

[illegible]

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 16—12:30 P. M.—United States 4 ₩ cent. bonds, [illegible]

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Exchange on London, 25f. 28c. for checks.

[illegible]

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16—1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Futures—[illegible]

MANCHESTER, Nov. 16.—The market for Yarns and Fabrics is quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, Nov. 16—4 P. M.—Calcutta Linseed, [illegible]

BREMEN, Nov. 16.—Petroleum, [illegible]

ANTWERP, Nov. 16.—Petroleum, [illegible]

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Donohue, J.
[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned until Nov. 22.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Beach, J.
[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I., AND OYER AND TERMINER.
Held by Davis, P. J.
Criminal business.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.
Held by Smith, J.
[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.
Held by Van Vorst, J.
[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned until Nov. 22.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Freedman, J.
Nos. 18, 26.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., AND III.
Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.
Held by C. P. Daly, C. J., and J. F. Daly and Van Hoesen, JJ.
[illegible]

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Larremore, J.
Nos. 5, 11, 12, 15.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.
Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Van Brunt, J.
[illegible]

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Sheridan, J.
[illegible]

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Hawes, J.
[illegible]

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Held by Goepp, J.
[illegible]

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.
Held by Davis, P. J.
Amedee Bigot, homicide.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.
Held by Cowing, J.

Henry Salsberger, felonious assault and battery.	George Masseller, grand larceny.
Robert Murphy, felonious assault and battery.	Thomas Glaveen, David Goldstein, receiving stolen goods.
Arcangelo Labriola, felonious assault and battery.	Henry Ryer, Dora Schiller, abduction.
Charles Moore, burglary.	William A. Edwards, grand larceny.
John Ragen, burglary.	John F. Banks, burglary.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.
Held by Smyth, Recorder.

Samson Hirsh, false pretenses.	Charles Rielly, grand larceny.
Michael McNulty, Edward Gilmore, John Fitzpatrick, robbery.	William B. Cooper, grand larceny.
John T. Rogers, burglary.	Thomas Kerrigan, petit larceny.
John Smith, John Bender, burglary.	Charles Barnes, violation of lottery law.
William H. Shippley, grand larceny.	Charles Mack, violation of lottery law.
John Williams, grand larceny.	

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The real estate auction business at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Nov. 16, was quite brisk and the attendance was good. The following attractions were offered:

Richard V. Harnett sold by order of the Executors the following improved City real estate: One five-story brick and iron building, with lot 25 by 100, No. 106 Franklin-st., north side, 149.2 feet west of Church-st., sold for $56,700, to F. H. Frisbee; two three-story brick buildings, with lot 25 by 84, No. 548 Broome-st., north side, 75.3 feet west of Clarke-st., sold for $10,000, to M. T. Brundage; one five-story brick building and three-story frame house, with lease of lot, 24.1 by 75, No. 7 Clarke-st., west side, north of Broome-st., leased May 1, 1880, term, 21 years, ground rent $850 per annum and taxes, sold for $5,650 to John Hayes; one three-story brick building and two-story brick and frame house, with lease of lot 21.9 by 100, No. 198 West Houston-st., south side, 129 feet west of Congress-st., lease expires May 1, 1882, ground rent $315 per annum and taxes, sold for $400, to M. Samuel. Also, under the direction of Administrator, disposed of two three-story brick buildings, with lease of lot 25 by 100, No. 208 West Houston-st., north side, 414.2 feet east of Greenwich-st., leased May 1, 1867, term, 21 years, ground rent $850 per annum and taxes, for $2,300, to Henry Wellbrock. Also, sold at public auction, building, with plot of land 53.4 by 83.4, Nos. 408 and 410 Greenwich-st., north-west corner of Hubert-st., for $33,000, to Hern Minken, and one lot 25 by 100.5 on West 70th-st., south side, 100 feet west of 8th-av., sold for $7,100, to Oliver Jay; two lots, each 25 by 101.5, on West 98th-st., north side, running through to 99th-st., 450 feet west of 8th-av., sold for $18,400, to M. T. Palmer.

William Kennelly, Supreme Court, in foreclosure, James M. Brady, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story frame building, with lot 25 by 54.9 by 25 by 56.10, No. 64 Baxter-st., south-west corner of Franklin-st., for $15,300, to Harris Cohen.

John T. Boyd, Supreme Court, in foreclosure, A. H. H. Dawson, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 19.5 by 70, No. [illegible] 3d-av., north-east corner of 46th-st., for $10,000, to John D. Jones, plaintiff, and one lot 25 by 100.5, on East 44th-st., north side, 70 feet east of 2d-av., sold for $2,400, to same purchaser.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.
Tuesday, Nov. 16.

[illegible]

Same property; Lawrence Bruin and wife to Elias Guggenheimer [illegible] ... $35,000

[illegible]

Deeds Recorded, Nov. 15.

[illegible]

LEASES RECORDED.

[illegible]

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE PARTITION SALE
OF THE REAL ESTATE OF
JOHN HAGGERTY, DECEASED,
TAKES PLACE TO-DAY, AT NO. 111 BROADWAY,
AT 12 O'CLOCK.
SEE ADVERTISEMENT IN REAL ESTATE COLUMN.

A SUPERB 5TH-AVENUE HOUSE, WITH stable adjoining; for sale above 42d-st. ALSO,
A full-size first-class dwelling, west side 5th-av.; top of Murray Hill.
For particulars and permits,
Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
Nos. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE (OF the late Mr. Stewart Brown) No. 21 West 34th-st., near 5th-av., with large three-story extension, dining-room, &c.; house 50 feet wide, running through to 35th-st.; four lots in all, viz., 50x200; one of the most desirable residences and property in the City, with stable on 35th-st.; early possession. [illegible]
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FINE FULL-SIZE EXTENSION HOUSE No. 25 East 40th-st.; also, elegant house, No. 19 East 57th-st.; prices reasonable, to close estates. Others near 5th and Madison avs., embracing new elegant houses, 15 to 24 feet front, $15,000 to $100,000; bargains. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZE FOUR-STORY brown-stone dwelling for sale in 53d-st., just east of 5th-av.; built by the late David Robins; in fine order; lot 98.9; price low.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CORNER PLOT ON 5TH-AV., TWO lots, $150,000, (or corner, $75,000; inside, $65,000 and $70,000;) also, four lots for $350,000, and several corner plots on Madison-av.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, COMPLETE and completely modern; full-sized lot, 5th-av., below 23d-st. Price, $80,000. One more, same locality, $75,000. One more, in fair order, $45,000.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES on the side streets between 5th and Lexington avs. and on Madison-av., varying in price from $15,000 to $100,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—EXTRA WIDE CORNER HOUSE and stable on 5th-av., $250,000; also, full-sized house and lot and stable, above 36th-st., $150,000.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS AND very desirable houses on 5th-av., above and below 59th-st., (Central Park,) $100,000 to $350,000. Some extra size, and stable. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT AND EXTRA WIDE house and lot on Gramercy Park; three more same locality; price, $60,000 to $125,000.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ADJOINING 5TH-AV.—THOSE ELEGANT FULL sized houses Nos. 7, 9, and 11 East 63d-st.; absolutely first class. Apply on premises.
O. B. & N. A. WILLIAMS.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A BARGAIN.—Large blocks of bulkheaded water-fronts for chemical works, factories, &c.
R. A. YOUNG, No. 30 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE.—ENTIRE FRONT ON 5TH-AV., (CENtral Park,) $350,000.
Also, vacant lots on 5th-av., below 59th-st.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A HANDSOME HOUSE, IN PERFECT ORDER, No. 346 East 126th-st. Apply on premises or address O'REILLY BROTHERS, Storage Warehouse, No. 115 East 44th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS HOUSES AND stables on Washington-square, (Snug Harbor leaseholds,) $25,000 and $15,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL PLOTS OF LOTS ON 5TH-av. and adjoining streets; fine for investment.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., BELOW 23D-ST., AN extra wide house, with furniture, $115,000; lot [illegible].
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA WIDE CORNER HOUSE and lot and stable, on 5th-av., below 23d-st.; price $180,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FULL-SIZED HOUSE AND LOT, West 14th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., north side; $30,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES ON 46TH-ST., BEtween 5th and Madison avs.; $70,000 and $85,000.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS HOUSE on 58th-st., near the plaza, (5th-av. and Central Park;) $80,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. [illegible] WEST 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; 27 feet wide; $85,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SIX ELEGANT FULL-SIZED HOUSES on 56th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; $60,000 to $80,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FULL-SIZED CORNER HOUSE ON Madison-av., near 54th-st., $90,000.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT HOUSE OF EXTRA width, on 57th-st., near 5th-av., and several others; $50,000 to $150,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF HOUSES ON 52D-st., East and West, $31,000 to $65,000.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT CORNER HOUSE, full size, on 5th-av., below 34th-st.; $150,000.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZED HOUSE in 19th-st., 5th and 6th avs.; price, $45,000.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF 100 FEET ON BROADway, above 86th-st., $500,000.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE CORNER PROPerty on Jay-st., 25 feet front.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PARTITION SALE.

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES W. SMITH, as sole acting Executor, &c., of WILLIAM C. HAGGERTY, deceased, &c., plaintiff, against MARIA LOUISA DEMON, FRANCES C. DRAPER, and others, defendants.—In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and decree of partition and sale bearing date the thirteenth day of May, 1879, made and entered in the above entitled action, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 15th day of May, 1879, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named for that purpose, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by John H. Draper, auctioneer, on Wednesday, the 17th day of November, 1880, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following described premises and lease, with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, on the south-westerly corner of Pine-street and Pearl-street, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Pearl-street with the southerly line of Pine-street; and running thence north-westerly, along the said southerly line of Pine-street, one hundred and thirty-nine feet seven inches to the north-westerly line of the hereby described premises; [illegible]

And, also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Houston-street with the westerly line of Greenwich-street; [illegible]

And, also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: [illegible]

[illegible]

WILLIAM P. DIXON, Referee.
MARTIN & SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 50 Wall-street, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE.
THE FOUR VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS NORTH-WEST CORNER OF 1ST-AV. AND 24TH-ST.
Will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, NOV. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway. Maps, &c., at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine-st.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, plaintiffs, against ROSA FERSENHEIM and Hermann Fersenheim, her husband; Abraham Backer, the Irving National Bank of New-York, the Chatham National Bank of New-York, William Arrowsmith, as Assignee in bankruptcy of Hermann Fersenheim, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the first day of November, 1880, I, the undersigned, the Referee therein named, will sell at public auction on Friday, the 10th day of December, 1880, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said decree and described as follows: All those certain premises situated formerly in the town of West Farms and county of Westchester, but now in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York, and in the said mortgage described as follows: All those 3 certain lots, pieces or parcels of land with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the town of West Farms aforesaid, one thereof comprising two lots known on a certain map on file in the office of Register of the said county, entitled "Map of the Village of Mount Hope, known as the Western Reserve of upper Morrisania in the county of Westchester, N. Y., made by J. C. Buckhout, Civil Engineer, dated Morrisania, May 1st, 1858, as lots numbers 108 and 188, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the south-easterly corner of Prospect-place and Lexington-avenue, thence running southwardly and along the easterly line of Lexington-avenue one hundred feet, thence eastwardly and parallel with Prospect-place two hundred feet, to the westerly line of Prospect-avenue, thence northwardly and along the same one hundred feet to the south-westerly corner of Prospect-place and Prospect-avenue, thence westwardly along the southerly line of Prospect-place two hundred feet to the said south-westerly corner of Prospect-place and Lexington-avenue, the point or place of beginning.

The other parcel, comprising three lots, designated on the said map as lots Nos. 181, 182, and 183, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Worth-avenue and the southerly line of land now or late of William Bissett, thence running westwardly and along the northerly line of said lot No. 183, as laid down on said map, two hundred and ninety-nine feet three inches to the easterly line of Prospect-avenue, thence southwardly and along the said easterly line two hundred and sixty-six feet to the northerly line of lot No. 180, as laid down on said map, thence eastwardly and along the said northerly line two hundred and fourteen feet to the westerly line of Worth-avenue, thence northwardly and along the said westerly line three hundred and twenty feet to the said south-westerly corner of Bissett's land and Worth-avenue, the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, 16th November, 1880.
WM. R. TAGGARD, Referee.
HENRY DAY, Pl'ffs Att'y, 130 Broadway, N. Y.

PARTITION PEREMPTORY SALE.

By order of Supreme Court. Valuable improved and unimproved property. Estate of John Haggerty, deceased. To be sold under the direction of William P. Dixon, Referee, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, 1880, at 12 o'clock noon.
JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
PEARL-STREET—Nos. 167 and 169 Pearl-st.
PINE-STREET—Nos. 73, 75, and 77 Pine-st.
BOND-STREET—No. 30 Bond-st.
GREAT JONES-STREET—No. 29 Great Jones-st.
WARREN-STREET—Leasehold premises Nos. 10 and 20 Warren-st., with five-story stores.
GREENWICH-STREET—Nos. 584 and 586 Greenwich-st.
MORTON-STREET—Lot north side, east of West-st.
HOUSTON-STREET—Entire block between Greenwich and Washington sts.
HOUSTON-STREET—Entire block between Washington and West sts.
WASHINGTON-STREET—Corner of Houston-st.
BULKHEADS—On West-st., corner of Houston-st., and near Morton-st.
STANTON-STREET—The whole block between Columbia and Cannon sts.
CANNON-STREET—Nos. 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, and 121.
COLUMBIA-STREET—Nos. 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, and 116.
GOERCK-STREET—Dwelling-houses on corner of Stanton-st.
GOERCK-STREET—Three lots, south of Stanton-st.
STANTON-STREET—Two lots, west of Goerck-st.
60 per cent. of the purchase money may remain upon bond and mortgage.
For maps and diagrams apply to the AUCTIONEER, Nos. 35 and 37 Front-st., or to
MARTIN & SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 50 Wall-st., or to
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Referee, No. 50 Wall-st.

TWENTY-SIXTH-ST. AND MADISON-AVENUE.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York, EDWARD B. COGSWELL, plaintiff, against FRANCES ANN STIGER and others, defendants.—In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment made and entered in the above entitled action on the [illegible] day of October, 1880, I, the undersigned, the Referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the [illegible] day of October, 1880, at 12 o'clock noon, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, the following described premises, to wit: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situated in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Madison-avenue with the northerly line of Twenty-sixth-street, and running thence northerly along the said westerly line of Madison-avenue one hundred and sixty-seven feet and six inches to a point distant southerly along the said westerly line of Madison-avenue thirty feet from the southerly line of Twenty-seventh-street; thence westerly parallel with Twenty-sixth-street sixty feet; thence southerly parallel with Madison-avenue sixty-eight feet and nine inches to the middle line of the block between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets; thence easterly along the said middle line thirty feet; thence southerly parallel with Madison-avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the northerly line of Twenty-sixth-street, and thence easterly along the said northerly line of Twenty-sixth-street thirty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated October 4th, 1880. JEROME BUCK, Referee.
PRICHARD, SMITH & CLEVELAND, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 59 Wall-street.
The sale of the above described premises is adjourned to Tuesday, November 23d, 1880, at the same hour and place.—Dated October 28th, 1880.
JEROME BUCK, Referee.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF NO. 9 WASHINGTON-SQUARE NORTH.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 23, 1880, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of the Executors of George Griswold, deceased.
WASHINGTON-SQUARE NORTH.—The desirable three-story, attic, basement and cellar brick house, No. 9, just east of 5th-av., 31x60 feet, with two-story extension, 16x50 feet, in excellent order. Lot is leased from Sailors' Snug Harbor, has 21 years to run from May 1, 1878, at $1,700 ground rent and taxes, with the usual renewals.
Also, two-story brick stable on the north side of Washington-alley, 150 feet east of 5th-av., 25x50 feet. Lot is leased from Sailors' Snug Harbor, 21 years to run from May 1, 1878, at $187 50 ground rent and taxes, with usual renewals. Terms at sale. Maps and further particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
NO. 396 LEXINGTON-AV.,
AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 23, 1880, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:
LEXINGTON-AVENUE—The handsome three-story and basement brown-stone high-stoop house and lot, No. 396 Lexington-av., west side, between 40th and 41st sts., 19.9x50 feet; lot 98 feet.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

L. J. & I. PHILLIPS, Auctioneers.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
No. 24 VANDAM-STREET.—Two-story and attic brick front dwelling and a four-story rear double tenement house, will be sold at auction, by order of the Executor of G. Chatillon, deceased, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29, 1880, at 12 o'clock noon. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Esq.,
Attorney for Executor, No. 96 Nassau-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS

IMPRESA DI VENDITE.

ROME, (Agency of public sales in Italy.) FLORENCE, Sale Dante. 10 Corso V. Emanuele.

IMPORTANT SALES BY AUCTION.

NOVEMBER 29, 1880.—Sale in FLORENCE, 10 Corso V. Emanuele, for the municipality of VOLTERRA, of the celebrated antique ivories belonging to the museum of the town.

DECEMBER, 1880.—Sale in ROME, Sale Dante, of the rich collection of Italian and Papal Roman coins, property of Commre. G. C. ROSSI.

JANUARY, 1881.—Sale in ROME, Sale Dante, of the well-known collection of Roman coins belonging to Count B. BORGHESI.

FEBRUARY, 1881.—Sale in ROME of the great collection of the distinguished artist, Commre. A. VERTUNNI, consisting of his splendid SALA ARABA, antique furniture, stuffs, and various other objects of art, and also several of his chef d'oeuvres in painting.

MARCH, 1881.—Sale in ROME, Sale Dante, of the library of Mgr. CESARE TAGGIASCO.

All those who are interested in the study and culture of art, and wish to concur in the public sales, will be able to have the detailed catalogues by making demand by letter to the Director, E. DURA, Sale Dante, Rome, who will also take charge of commissions.

In the great rooms of the agency at Florence, 10 Corso V. Emanuele, will be held a permanent exhibition of objects of fine art sold by private contract.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, RUE DE RIVOLI AND PLACE DU PALAIS ROYAL, PARIS.—The most beautiful and comfortable hotel in the world; 700 richly furnished rooms and parlors. Celebrated table d'hôte, 6 francs, wine included. Breakfast at the restaurant; coffee, tea, chocolate, with bread and butter, 1 franc 50 centimes. Restaurant open at all hours. Moderate prices.

WINTER SEASON from the 1st of November to the 31st of March, board 15 francs a day, including room, service, lighting, breakfast à la fourchette (2 plates and half a bottle of wine) and dinner at the table d'hote.

Special conditions are made to families who desire to stay at the hotel for a week or longer.

Guests are entirely at liberty to take their meals outside of the hotel.

Elevators with latest improvements to the top of the house. Shower baths and others, and hair-dressing parlors at the third floor. Station for carriages in the yard of the hotel.

The proprietors, Messrs. CHAUCHARD & CO., by their personal attention, endeavor more than ever to maintain the reputation of the GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE as the most comfortable and the most elegant hotel of Paris.

Among the numerous improvements in all the departments we may mention the new lighting of the dining-room by electric light, instead of gas, by which the atmosphere of the dining-room is kept at a most agreeable cool temperature.

ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1880.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held in the Western Union Building, in this City, Room No. 50, on THURSDAY, Dec. 2, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting.
E. H. ROCHESTER, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

E. Ridley & Sons,

Grand and Allen sts., N. Y.

STATION OF THE
METROPOLITAN ELEVATED R. R.
AT THE ENTRANCE TO OUR ESTABLISHMENT.

ANTI-SQUEAK—ANTI-CREAK
RIDLEY
WATER-PROOF
PAT'D AUG. 13, 1880.

NO MORE SQUEAKING SHOES.

IN ANSWER TO NUMEROUS INQUIRIES
WE DESIRE TO STATE
THE MATERIAL FOR THESE
SHOES
IS PREPARED BEFORE SHOES are MANUFACTURED.
THERE IS NO LIQUID TO BE APPLIED.
THERE IS NO PASTE TO BE APPLIED.

WE SELL THEM

TO OUR CUSTOMERS
WITH CONFIDENCE—WARRANT THEM PERFECTLY NOISELESS AND WATERPROOF.
THEY ARE GROWING DAILY IN POPULARITY, AND ARE MANUFACTURED FOR US IN EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY FOR

WINTER WEAR.

WE HAVE ALL THE NEW AND POPULAR SHAPES OF THE DAY, FROM THE
PLAIN COMMON SENSE
TO THE FULL-DRESS SPANISH INSTEP BOOT,
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR OUR TRADE
OF THE VERY BEST MATERIAL.

NONE GENUINE

UNLESS STAMPED ON LINING WITH OUR TRADE MARK.

☞ OUR SHOE DEPARTMENT WILL REPAY AN INSPECTION.

SPANISH INSTEP BOOTS, $3 50, $5, TO $6 50.

Common Sense Boots,

20 DIFFERENT GRADES, $2, $2 60, to $5 50.

HAND-MADE SHOES, 5 LINES, $3 95 to $6 50.

MISSES' SCHOOL SHOES,

SIZES 11 TO 2, $1 25, $1 50, TO $2 50.
CHILDREN'S BUTTON BOOTS, 7 TO 10½, $1, $1 25, $1 50, $2.
CHILDREN'S SPRING-HEEL BOOTS, 4 TO 10½, 90c., $1, $1 25.

THE BEST INFANT BOOT
IN THE CITY, ONLY 50 CTS.

Boys' and Youths' Button Boots,

SIZE 11 TO 5½, AT $1 50, $1 75, TO $2 50.

GENTLEMEN'S TOILET SLIPPERS,
EMBROIDERED ON CLOTH OR VELVET, AT $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, TO $2 50.

EDW. RIDLEY & SONS,
309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand-st.,
56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN-ST.

Rich Dress Goods.

A SUPERB COLLECTION, INCLUDING MANY

Novelties in Fabrics

JUST RECEIVED.
AND WE ARE NOW OFFERING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

BROCADE PLUSHES

IN PLAIN AND FANCY COLORS, FOR SUITS, SKIRTS, AND OVER-DRESSES,
At $1 75 and $2 per Yard.
ALSO
FANCY DRESS MATERIALS,
At $1 and $1 25 per Yard.
GREAT BARGAINS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.,

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH & 10TH STS.

CRAPE VEILS AND TRIMMINGS RENOVATED in three hours; color, stiffness, and natural crimps restored. Feathers cleaned and dyed. L. DUBE, No. 1,236 Broadway, Grand Hotel.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL LOCKS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department, until 12 o'clock noon, on the 20th day of January, 1881, for furnishing a new kind of mail locks and keys for the sole and exclusive use of the United States through registered mails.

As the public exposure and searching examination necessary to intelligent bidding on any prescribed model of a lock and key would tend to impair, if not entirely destroy, the further utility of such locks and keys for the purposes of the mails, the Postmaster General prescribes no model or sample for bidders, but relies for a selection on the mechanical skill and ingenuity which a fair competition among inventors, hereby invited, may develop in samples submitted by them.

Specifications of the conditions and requirements relating to proposals, samples, contract, &c., as well as forms of proposal, will be furnished on application by letter to the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

No proposal will be considered unless it shall have been submitted in accordance with such specification and forms.

The contracts which may be made will be in conformity to the specifications and the accepted proposal. But the right is, however, reserved to reject any and all of the proposals. JAS. N. TYNER, Acting Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF TREADHAVEN CREEK, MD.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 70 SARATOGA-ST., BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 10, 1880.

PROPOSALS for Dredging in Treadhaven Creek will be received until 12 o'clock A. M., Nov. 30, 1880, and opened immediately thereafter.

Blank forms and specifications and any desired information can be had on application to this office.
WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Eng'rs, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF SECRETARY CREEK, MD.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 70 SARATOGA-ST., BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 10, 1880.

PROPOSALS for Dredging in Secretary Creek will be received until 11:30 o'clock A. M., Nov. 30, 1880, and opened immediately thereafter.

Blank forms and specifications and any desired information can be had on application to this office.
WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Eng'rs, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF BROAD CREEK, DEL.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 70 SARATOGA-ST., BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 10, 1880.

PROPOSAL for Dredging in Broad Creek, Delaware, will be received until 1 o'clock P. M., Nov. 30, 1880, and opened immediately thereafter.

Blank forms and specifications and any desired information can be had on application to this office.
WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Eng'rs, U. S. A.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK.

NOTICE.

The coupons of the mortgage bonds of this company due Dec. 1, 1880, will be paid on presentation on and after that date at this office.
E. W. SPENCER, Treasurer.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

5-LINE ADVERTISEMENT INSERTED 1 week in 345 newspapers for $10. 100-page pamphlet free. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce-st., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

Forty Year First Mortgage
SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls,
AND
North-western Railway Co.
This road is leased by the
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTHERN R. CO.,
which owns nearly all its Capital Stock and
Guarantees the Principal and Interest
of these Bonds by special indorsement on each.
FOR SALE AT 102 AND INTEREST.
The right being reserved to advance the price without notice. Further particulars furnished upon application.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 26 NASSAU-STREET.

Kountze Brothers,
BANKERS,
NO. 120 BROADWAY, (Equitable Building)
NEW-YORK.
LETTERS OF CREDIT
and
Circular Notes
issued for the use of travelers in all parts of the world.
Bills drawn on the Union Bank of London.
Telegraphic transfers made to London, and to various places in the United States.
Deposits received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on balances.
Government and other bonds and investment securities bought and sold on commission.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine-st.,
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 in U. S. BONDS.
Allows interest on deposits, returnable on demand, or at specified dates. It is a legal depository for money paid into court. Is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or in any other position of trust. Also as Registrar or Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds, and as Trustee for Railroad Mortgages.
HENRY F. SPAULDING, President.
BENJ. B. SHERMAN, FRED'K H. COSSITT, } Vice-Presidents.
G. H. P. BABCOCK, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

SAM'L D. BABCOCK,	GEORGE W. LANE,
JORNATHAN THORNE,	JACOB D. VERMILYE,
ISAAC N. PHELPS,	G. G. MACCULLOCH MILLER,
JOSIAH M. FISKE,	ROSWELL SKEEL,
CHAS. G. LANDON,	A. A. LOW,
EDMUND W. CORLIES,	AMOS R. ENO,
FRED'K H. COSSITT,	CHAR'S G. FRANCKLYN,
WM. H. APPLETON,	WM. H. WEBB,
GUSTAV SCHWAB,	J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
DAVID DOWS,	PERCY R. PYNE,
MARTIN BATES,	HENRY F. SPAULDING,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	DAVID WOLFE BISHOP,
JAMES P. WALLACE,	CORNELIUS N. BLISS.
BENJ. B. SHERMAN,	

NOTICE.

The subscribers to the stock of the Open Board of Stock Brokers' Building Company of the City of New-York will please take notice that, pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Trustees of said company, duly passed on the 29th day of September, 1880, and confirmed Oct. 5 and 13, 1880, demand is hereby made upon each of the subscribers to the stock of said company for the payment to me, as Treasurer of such company, of the amount now unpaid upon the subscriptions to the stock of said company due from the respective subscribers thereof, and that such payment be made to me on or before Jan. 20, 1881, at the office of this company, No. 73 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 71, and that if payment is not made, as aforesaid, of the amount due upon any of the subscriptions to said stock, as herein required, that then the stock of such subscribers so making default, together with all previous payments thereon, will be forfeited.
Dated New-York, Oct. 13, 1880.
CHARLES JACKSON,
Treasurer of the Open Board of Stock Brokers' Building Company of the City of New-York.

MUSGRAVE & CO.,
Bankers,
NO. 29 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on daily balances.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, STOCKS, and all investment securities bought and sold on commission.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK............LONDON.
Buy and sell all American securities upon the London Stock Exchange, on the most favorable terms.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1880.

BELOIT AND MADISON RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that Geo. A. Robbins, surviving Trustee under the mortgage of the Beloit and Madison Railroad Company, has determined by lot $[illegible] of said bonds to be called in to complete the payment due to the sinking fund; and the bonds so drawn are hereby called in and will be paid at the office of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on the first of December, 1880, at the rate of 105 and accrued interest. The numbers of the bonds so drawn are as follows: [illegible]

Interest on such bonds will cease on the first of December, 1880, pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage. M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION, NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1880.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE books for subscription to the capital stock of the United States International Commission will be opened at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on WEDNESDAY, 10th November inst. Ten per cent. of the amount subscribed must be paid at the time of subscription, and the remaining 90 per cent. as follows, viz.:

15 per cent. on the 1st March, 1881.
15 per cent. on the 1st May, 1881.
15 per cent. on the 1st July, 1881.
15 per cent. on the 1st September, 1881.
15 per cent. on the 1st November, 1881.
15 per cent. on the 1st January, 1882.

R. C. STEBBINS, Pres't U. S. Intern'l Commission.
W. J. STRONG, Chairman Executive Committee.
G. W. DEREVOISE, Treas. Executive Committee.
R. C. BOLSTON, Chairman Finance Committee.

JERSEY CITY WATER 7s,
PAYABLE 1908.
STATE OF GEORGIA 6s,
PAYABLE 1886.
FOR SALE BY
GEO. K. SISTARE'S SONS,
17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

FUNDED DEBT OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—I will be at the National Bank of the Republic daily, on and after Monday, 15th November, 1880, until further notice, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock, prepared to exchange the new 4 per cent. consols of the State of North Carolina for the old bonds, as provided by an act passed by the last General Assembly for settling the old debt.

This is done for the purpose of expediting the funding of said bonds, and for convenience and economy to the bondholders. J. M. WORTH, Public Treasurer of the State of North Carolina.
New-York, 15th November, 1880.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 PINE-ST., N. Y.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
CHOICE RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.
C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

John A. Dodge & Co.,
BANKERS AND STOCK-BROKERS,
No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Buy and carry stocks on 3 to 5 per cent. margin, and execute orders for Stock privilege contracts at favorable rates. Full information on all matters relating to Stock speculation furnished on application. Weekly report of movements in the stock market sent free.

C. I. PARKER,
BROKER IN STOCKS AND BONDS,
NO. 47 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Odd lots of stocks, from 5 to 100 shares, bought and sold for cash, or on margin of 5 to 10 per cent., at all the Stock Exchanges in the City, for one-eighth per cent. commission.

FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY COMPANY.
Holders of past-due prior coupons of this company can now receive in exchange for the same the new 6 per cent. mortgage bonds or scrip on presentation at this office. H. A. V. POST, Chairman Reorganization Committee, No. 24 Pine-st., New-York.

A MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS OF the Rochester and State Line Railway Company, for the purpose of determining upon a plan of reorganization, will be held at the office of Messrs. VALTON R. BROWN & BRO., No. 31 Pine-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, Nov. 22, at 3 P. M.

MONEY TO LOAN IN ANY AMOUNTS ON bond and mortgage, on improved real estate in New-York City and Brooklyn, at 5 per cent.; property must be worth twice the amount of loan. Principals only apply to W. F. TREDWELL, office of Norwood & Coggeshall, counselors at law, No. 32 Park-place, New-York City.

GWYNNE & DAY,
NO. 45 WALL-ST.,
TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING AND BROKERAGE BUSINESS IN RAILWAY SHARES, BONDS, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

MR. WILLIAM E. SMITH becomes a member of our firm with this date. The business of dealing in "Investment Securities" will be continued under the firm name of FOSTER, SHELDON & SMITH, at No. 27 Wall-st.
New-York, Nov. 15, 1880. FOSTER & SHELDON.

SHIPPING.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Nov. 23, 10 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Nov. 30, 3:30 P. M.
ABYSSINIA.....TUESDAY, Dec. 7, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Dec. 14, 2:30 P. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, Dec. 21, 8:30 A. M.

These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-rooms, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardesses, and caterer on each steamer. The staterooms are all upper deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room,) $60, $80, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, No. 29 BROADWAY.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

CELTIC, Capt. Gleadell.....Saturday, Nov. 20, 7 A. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. Perry.....Saturday, Nov. 27, 1 P. M.
BALTIC, Capt. Parsell.....Thursday, Dec. 2, 5 P. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. Kennedy.....Saturday, Dec. 11, [illegible]

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, from the old country, $28; from New-York, $28.

The steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Route at all seasons of the year.

CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, Nov. 18, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, Nov. 25, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Dec. 4, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Dec. 9, 11 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Dec. 18, 6 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

Cabin, $80 and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Prepaid, $30. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

RED STAR LINE.

BELGIAN ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

The splendid first-class full-powered Steamers

ZEELAND.....Saturday, Nov. 20, 9 A. M.
BELGENLAND.....Saturday, Nov. 27, 1 P. M.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking and Bath rooms amidships. Second Cabin accommodations unequaled. State-rooms all on Main Deck.

No horses, cattle, sheep, or pigs carried.

First Cabin, $60 and $75. Second Cabin, $45. Steerage to Antwerp, $26. Return, $17.50.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 19 Broadway, N. Y.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre. Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

FERDINAND DE LESSEPS, Touzelin, Wed., Nov. 17, 3 P. M.
CANADA, Frangeul.....Wednesday, Nov. 24, 10 A. M.
VILLE DE MARSEILLES, Chouzé, Wed., Dec. 1, 3 P. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais, of Paris, in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 6 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R.:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thurs., Nov. 18, 7 A. M.
STATE OF NEBRASKA (new), Thurs., Nov. 25, 11 A. M.

FOR IRELAND DIRECT.

Steamer STATE OF ALABAMA. For BELFAST Nov. —

First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; Second Cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $26.

For freight and passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents, No. 53 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.—"LANE ROUTE."

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN. FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

GALLIA.....Wednesday, Nov. 17, 5 A. M.
BOTHNIA.....Wednesday, Nov. 24, 10 A. M.
ALGERIA.....Wednesday, Dec. 1, 3:30 P. M.
SCYTHIA.....Wednesday, Dec. 8, 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60, $80, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Devonia...Nov. 20, 5 A. M. | Ethiopia.....Nov. 27, noon
Anchoria...Nov. 29, 7 A. M. | Bolivia.....Dec. 4, 7 A. M.

These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.

Australia..Nov. 20, 7 A. M. | Elysia.....Nov. 27, noon

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Steamers marked * do not carry passengers.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg-American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.

WESTPHALIA.....Nov. 18 | SILESIA.....Dec. 2
GELLERT.....Nov. 25 | CIMBRIA.....Dec. 9

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the south of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30. Round trip at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg or Havre, $28.

KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. | C. B. RICHARD & CO., General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

RHEIN.....Sat. Nov. 20 | ODER.....Sat. Dec. 4
NECKAR.....Sat. Nov. 27 | MAIN.....Sat. Dec. 11

First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $22. Steamers sail from pier between 2d and 3d sts., Hoboken, N. J.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

MONARCH LINE. NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Splendid new, fast steamers, each 4,000 tons burden, leave docks adjoining Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City:

ASSYRIAN MONARCH.....Nov. 23
PERSIAN MONARCH.....Dec. 4

Saloon passage, with very superior accommodation, $75. No steerage passengers taken on eastward voyage. Prepaid steerage tickets issued for passage from London to New-York at low rates.

For freight and passage apply to PATTON, VICKERS & CO., Agents, 6 Bowling Green.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Watson's Stores, Brooklyn.

SCHIEDAM.....Wednesday, Nov. 17
AMSTERDAM.....Wednesday, Dec. 1
P. CALAND.....Wednesday, Dec. 8

1st Cabin, $60–$70; 2d Cabin, $50; Steerage, $26.

H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.

FUNCH, EDYE & CO., | L. W. MORRIS, 27 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. | 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE—PIER 39 NORTH RIVER.

FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):

Canada, Sat., Nov. 20, 7 A. M. | Denmark, Sat., Nov. 27, 12 M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN:

England, W., Nov. 17, 5:30 A. M. | Egypt, W., Nov. 24, 9:30 A. M.

Cabin, $50 to $70, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets, $28, being $2 lower than most lines.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager, 69 and 73 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

For San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Panama:

Steam-ship CLYDE.....Saturday, Nov. 20, noon

Connecting for Central and South America.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:

Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wed., Dec. 1, 2 P. M.

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA:

Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Saturday, Nov. 20, 2 P. M., or on arrival of London mails at San Francisco.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

For freight, passage, and general information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.

At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.

CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. Fisher.....Wed., Nov. 17
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Fleetwood...Sat., Nov. 20

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad.

H. YONGE, Jr., Agent, Union Office, 317 Broadway. | GEO. YONGE, Agent, Ocean S. S. Co., Pier 35 N. R.

C. D. OWENS, Gen'l Agt. S., F. & W. R. R., 315 Broadway.

N. Y., HAVANA, and MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Weekly from Pier 3 N. R., at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

AND FOR VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA,

Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.

CITY OF ALEXANDRIA.....Thursday, Nov. 18
BRITISH EMPIRE (Havana only).....Saturday, Nov. 20
CITY OF MERIDA.....Wednesday, Nov. 24

* These steamers are furnished with Huston swinging berths in state-rooms, small table in dining-room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.

S. S. City of Mexico will leave N. Orleans Nov. 25 and Dec. 15 for Vera Cruz via Bagdad, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. Foote, Wednesday, Nov. 10.

(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.

S. S. CITY OF ATLANTA.....THURSDAY, Nov. 18
S. S. MORRO CASTLE.....TUESDAY, Nov. 20

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, & SOUTH-WEST.

For freight and passage apply to JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or H. YONGE, Jr., Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 13 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. NIAGARA.....Thursday, Nov. 18
S. S. NEWPORT (new).....Thursday, Nov. 25
S. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, Dec. 2

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$3,000 TO $5,000 WANTED WITH SERVICES of an energetic man, in paying established business. Full particulars given at Room No. [illegible], No. 303 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

H. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. No. 5 EAST 22D-ST., corner of BROADWAY.

Receives all ages and prepares for college, scientific school, and business; twenty-fifth year; location convenient; rooms on one floor, and expressly adapted; all the teachers have been in the school for years; accessions numerous and promising; only good boys desired; rates moderate; no extras.

MISS COMSTOCK, 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH-ST., FACING RESERVOIR PARK. ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN Boarding and Day School; GERMAN AND ENGLISH KINDERGARTEN. Gymnastics; Studio. Private class for young boys. Classical Department. WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29. SPECIAL NOTICE.—Art Class: Tuesdays and Fridays at 11 A. M. First lecture, Oct. 26.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, (SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green,) formerly of No. 1 5th-av., will reopen their English and French BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies on TUESDAY, Sept. 28, at No. 63 5TH-AV., New-York City. This school—established in 1816—continues the careful training and thorough instruction in every department for which it has hitherto been so favorably known.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, CENTRAL PARK, NEW-YORK CITY.

Boarding and Day School for boys and young men of 7 to 20. Twenty-sixth year begins Sept. 20, 1880. For prospectus address Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

NO. 32 WEST 130TH-ST.

The Misses JACOT will reopen their School for Young Ladies Sept. 17. Kindergarten. A few young girls will be received into the family. Pupils prepared for the Harvard examinations.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, NO. 606 5TH-AV.

Boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS ARCHARD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

Offers unusual advantages for young ladies and children. Studies resumed Sept. 30. No. 30 East 50th-st.

MISS WARREN, NO. 12 WEST 45TH-ST.—Young ladies thoroughly taught; delightful home school for little girls; boys fitted for college; primary department reopens Sept. 27.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1,481 Broadway, near 42d-st., begins its 44th year Sept. 13; primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. HOBBY and W. L. AKIN, Principals.

MRS. WALTON, NO. 62 EAST 52D-ST., Kindergarten and Primary School. Kindergarten Training Class.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKERS' English and French School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, No. 148 Madison-av.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German school for young ladies and children, 516 W. 28th-st., formerly 535 W. 30th-st., reopened Sept. 30.

MISS BLACKWELL'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies and Children, 150 East 83d, 2d term commences Nov. 22.

THE MISSES PERINE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 22 EAST 74TH-ST.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'S SCHOOLS, NO. 13 East 47th-st., and No. 24 West 14th-st., Sept. 30.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—BOTH sexes; $225 per year. No extras but music. Opens Sept. 13. Send for catalogue. W. H. BANNISTER, A. M.

TEACHERS.

SUCCESSFUL TEACHER DESIRES MORE engagements; piano or English. Address FORMER PATRONS, Box No. 305 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED TUTOR WHO CAN give three to five private Greek lessons a week; address, stating terms and residence, Address STUDENT, Box 308 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—SPECIALTY, FITting for college; highest references. Address YALE GRADUATE, Box No. 311 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

A HARVARD GRADUATE OF VARIED experience in teaching desires pupils for private instruction. Apply to W. M. H., Box 193 *Times* Office.

DAILY LESSONS WANTED BY A YOUNG Scotch governess; requirements, English, French, German, and music. Address A. M., No. 40 East 30th-st.

MISS M'DONALD'S ART CLASSES, NO. [illegible] East 20th-st., third floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class chamber-maid and sewing or maid for growing children; can speak French; willing and obliging; 10 years' reference from last employers. Address M. L., Box No. 286 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid; can wait on table if required; very best City reference. Call at No. 21 West 50th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl; good plain sewer; has her own machine; best of reference. Call, for two days, at No. 603 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A competent young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; is very neat hand-sewer, and can operate; best City reference. Call at No. 125 West 17th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL in a first-class private family; first-class City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 327 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City reference. Call on Rose, No. 234 West 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference; willing and obliging. Call at No. 449 6th-av., near 31st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT girl to do chamber-work and sewing, or any light work; best City references. Address A. B., Box No. 263 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a competent young woman; willing to assist with the washing; good City reference. Call at No. 139 West 19th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A LADY DESIRES TO PROcure a situation for a young girl whom she can highly recommend, to do up-stairs work, or take care of children. Call at No. 26 East 33d-st., after 9 A. M.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SMART YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and plain sewing; all kinds of knitting and crochet. Call at No. 230 East 30th-st.; ring bell twice.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl; is a good washer and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 322 West 30th-st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant; or chamber-maid and good seamstress. Address or call, A. C., No. 265 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a competent girl in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 218 West 15th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY YOUNG girl not long in the country as chamber-maid or nurse. Call at No. 15 East 37th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY PROTESTANT WOMan; willing to assist with washing; best City reference given. Call at No. 440 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman; best City reference. Address No. 501 6th-av., corner 30th-st.; third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl; would assist in the laundry; best references. Call at No. 183 West 36th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—WILL ASSIST WITH ANY other work if required; over four years' best City reference. Call at No. 232 West 16th-st., in store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman, or will assist with fine washing; best City reference. Call at No. 344 3d-av.

COOK, &c.—BY RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS cook, washer, and ironer, or general house-work; good City reference; willing and obliging. Call at No. 460 4th-av., near 31st-st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG girls, sisters; one to do cooking, washing, and ironing; the other to do chamber-work and waiting; good City reference. Call at No. 238 West 35th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook, washer, and ironer, or general house-work; City or country; reference. Call at No. 203 East 27th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; take entire charge of kitchen; do marketing if required; best City reference. Call at No. 308 West 19th-st.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO SISTERS; one as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; other as laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 260 West 24th-st.; ring bell.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COMPETENT English cook; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; American cooking; made-up dishes; City reference. Call at No. 115 West 46th-st.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as cook; will do coarse washing; other as waitress; in a private family; capable and willing; best City reference. Call at No. 334 West 31st-st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SISTERS lately from England, together, in a private family; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 341 West 15th-st., rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH WOMAN as first-class cook; understands all kinds cooking, baking, boning, and larding; good City reference; wages, $30. Call, two days, at No. 333 East 35th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN PRIVATE family; good baker; understands all kinds of cooking; best City references from last place. Call at No. 330 West 40th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable girl as cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 561 West 48d-st., near 11th-av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK AND ASSIST WITH washing; reference given. Call at No. 1,413 3d-av., near 80th-st.

COOK.—FIRST CLASS; IS AN EXCELLENT baker; don't object going to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 150 West 23d-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook; willing to take part in the washing; excellent City reference. Call at No. 330 East 45th-st.

COOK.—BY YOUNG GIRL AS COOK AND LAUNdress in private family; good City reference. Call at No. 331 4th-av., store.

COOK.—BY A GIRL TO DO PLAIN COOKING IN A small family; City reference. Call or address, No. 480 West 40d-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business in all its branches, such as meats, soups, game, and desserts; no objection to coarse washing; last employer can be seen. Call at No. 420 West 32d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT ENGlish girl as good cook in a small private family; understands all kinds of cooking; good bread-maker; would assist in the washing; best City reference. Call at No. 315 East 53d-st., first floor.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK, BY A PROTESTant woman, who thoroughly understands all kinds of family cooking and baking; satisfactory references; country or City. Call at No. 112 West 33d-st.

COOK.—BY A DANISH YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands French and all kinds cooking; best City reference. Address K., Box No. 305 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; take entire charge of kitchen; do marketing if required; best City reference. Call at No. 306 West 19th-st.

COOK AND DO COARSE WASHING.—BY a young woman; is an excellent cook; in private family; best City reference. Call at No. 222 West 16th-st., rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO DO plain cooking and assist with washing and ironing; work by the day or week; best City reference. Call at No. 233 West 31st-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook; no objection to assist in washing in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 53 West 51st-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN IN PRIvate family; good baker; good City reference; will assist with washing and ironing. Call at No. 1,456 2d-av., near 82d-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable young woman; or would do house-work in a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 221 West 27th-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS PLAIN cook or do general house-work; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 2 Pacific-place, West 49th-st., two flights up.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; DOES ALL kinds of cooking; excellent bread and pastry; by day, week, or month; best City reference. Call at No. 158 West 18th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN BOARDing-house; three and a half years in last place. Inquire No. 305 East 24th-st., second floor front, for two days.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in private family; will do coarse washing; excellent City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 344 3d-av., store.

COOK.—BY RESPECTABLE COLORED GIRL AS cook in private family. Apply at No. 128 West 33d-st.; ring bell once.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman in private family; best City reference; no cards. Call at 230 West 41st-st., third bell.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 200 East 37th-st., second floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman in a small private family; best of City references. Call at No. 545 West 48th-st., in store.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING IN private family; best City reference. Call at No. 331 East 33d-st., in store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young girl in a private family; best reference given. Call at No. 358 West 53d-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTant woman in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 140 West 35th-st.; ring top bell.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; IS FIRST class; in a private family; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 323 West 31st-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—AS GOOD cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; references. Call at No. 206 East 26th-st., third floor, back.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in all branches; excellent City reference. Call at No. 36 East 19th-st., in shoe-store.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING AND ironing.—In private family; good City reference. Call at No. 243 West 30th-st., in store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; good City reference. Call, two days, at No. 239 East 32d-st.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a competent person to go out by day, week, or month; expert fitter and operator; first-class reference. Address Dress-maker, No. 565 3d-av., in store.

DRESS-MAKER AND GENERAL FAMILY work; can cut and make over ladies' and children's suits; City or country. Address Mrs. Webster, Box No. 270 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—THOROUGH CUTTER, TO cut and baste, or will finish; makes over; engagements by day; reasonable terms; references. Call at No. 712 7th-av., near 48th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—COMPETENT; FINE CUTter, fitter, and trimmer; by the day; best references; City or country. Address A. A., Box No. 276 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—WISHES A FEW MORE ENgagements by the day; terms moderate; best references. Apply at Dress-maker, No. 104 West 32d-st.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—AMERICAN WIDOW, settled age; practical housekeeper, or nurse to invalid; excellent dress-maker and fitter; very capable; references unquestionable. Call at No. 712 7th-av., near 47th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERson; capable of taking entire charge; or would assist a lady, where servant is kept; is a neat hand-sewer; in the City or adjacent to it; first-class references. Address E., Advertisement Office, No. 554 3d-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman; is a very good cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference. Address R. M., Box No. 306 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN to do general house-work. Call at 150 West 28th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN EXPERIENCED young person accustomed to traveling; anxious to meet with a lady going South; can furnish excellent European reference, as well as City. Address A. B. C., Box 324 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Scotch Protestant girl; can do all kinds of family sewing; best City reference. Address M. L., Box No. 267 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young Protestant girl; willing to assist with children or chamber-work. Call at present employer's, No. 100 East 39th-st.; no cards.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—WILLing to assist in chamber-work; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 100 East 39th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN EDUCATED NORTH German girl, as maid. Address W., Box No. 389 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a young woman as first-class laundress and chamber-maid in private family; best City reference. Address M. D., Box No. 295 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in private family; four years' City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 294 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS AND ASSIST WITH CHAMBER-work.—By a competent Scotch Protestant woman; willing and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 154 West 31st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS first-class laundress in a private family; understands all kinds fluting; best City reference. Call at No. 235 East 44th-st., second floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS by the day or week in a private family; best of references. Address H. McM., No. 243 West 54th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHWOMAN as first-class laundress; excellent City reference. Call at No. 338 East 33d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in private family; best City reference. Call at No. 254 6th-av.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS laundress and chamber-maid; three and a half years' reference from last place. Call at No. 396 3d-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress; has first-class references from the best family. Call at No. 648 6th-av., near 38d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; best City reference from last employer. Can be seen, two days, at No. 209 West 37th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WIDOW TO WAIT on an elderly lady or a lady in delicate health; is a good hand-sewer; will do light chamber-work; City reference. Address, two days, S., Box No. 280 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a competent, reliable infant's nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth or wait on an invalid lady. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 363 5th-av.; no cards answered.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS competent infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; is patient and kind; City references. Call at No. 580 6th-av., shoe store.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A REspectable woman as child's nurse or chamber-maid; is strong and healthy; has eight years' City reference. Call at No. 126 East 11th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS EXperienced nurse for small children; seven years' reference; City or country. Can be seen, from 10 to 2, at No. 353 3d-av.

NURSE.—AS CHILDREN'S NURSE OR CHAMBER-maid and waitress; very trustworthy and capable; Protestant; best reference. Address Nurse, No. 34 West 44th-st.

NURSE.—A LADY DESIRES TO FIND A SITUAtion for her nurse, who is very capable; is an excellent seamstress; obliging and fond of children. Call at No. 109 East 38th-st.

NURSE.—BY YOUNG WOMAN AS CHILDREN'S nurse; do plain sewing; fully capable taking charge of infant from birth; best City reference. Call at No. 287 West 27th-st., second floor, front.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON; CAPABLE to take entire charge of baby from birth or growing children; good seamstress; best City reference. Call at No. 309 West 19th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBER-maid and Waitress.—By a reliable Protestant girl; best City reference. Call at No. 116 West 40th-st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL; CAN SEW VERY neat; to take care of growing children; City reference. Call at No. 336 8th-av., confectionery store.

NURSE.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS INFANT'S nurse, or grown children, and wait on a lady; good City reference. Call at No. 306 East 38th-st.

NURSE OR MAID.—BY A COMPETENT, EXperienced young woman; good reference; no objection to travel. Call at No. 251 West 48d-st., rear.

NURSE.—BY A WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS INfant's nurse; City or country; City reference. Call or address No. 48 Greenwich-av., near 10th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman as baby's nurse; best of reference from last place. Call at No. 153 West 50th-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE OR assistant chamber-maid. Call or address C., No. 372 3d-av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOMan as nurse; fully capable of taking sole charge of a baby from birth; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 230 West 35th-st.

NURSE AND WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTAble girl as nurse and waitress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 184 West 50th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GOOD SEAMSTRESS AND to assist with chamber-work; unexceptionable City reference. Address Anna, Box No. 311 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; IS A good dress-maker; can cut and fit; understands hair-dressing; best City reference. Address C. D., Box No. 277 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—WILLING AND OBLIGING; HAS lived five years in last place. Call, from 10 to 12, at No. 7 West 28th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—WOULD LIKE A FEW MORE ladies' wardrobes to keep in repair. For particulars call or address Mrs. Reynolds, 267 West 30th-st.

WAITRESS OR PARLOR-MAID.—BY AN English Protestant young woman as first-class waitress or parlor-maid in private family; excellent City reference. Address A. S., Box No. 274 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; NO objection to assist in chamber-work if required; best City reference. Call at No. 245 West 30th-st., first flight, front.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID, OR Chamber-maid and Seamstress.—By a respectable Protestant girl; good City references; no cards. Call at No. 75 East 56th-st., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS or as chamber-maid and take care of children; five years' reference from last place. Address M. H., Box No. 306 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS first-class waitress, or chamber-work and assist with children; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 68 West 45d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY RESPECTABLE GIRL; FIRST class; thoroughly understands her business; makes all kinds of salads; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at 225 East 48d-st., for two days.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTworthy person; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 270 6th-av., near 17th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS IN a private family; understands waiting in all its branches; good reference. Call at No. 305 East 26th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS; one who is capable of taking a man's place; best City reference. Call at No. 164 West 25th-st.

WASHING.—BY FIRST-CLASS COLORED LAUNdress to take home, at seasonable rates; best City references; orders by postal promptly attended to. Mrs. Greene, No. 158 West 31st-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; ladies' or families' washing at her home; understands all kinds fluting; unquestionable reference. Address Mrs. Vosser, No. 149 West 51st-st.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A RESPECTable colored woman by week or dozen. Call or address No. 130 West 26th-st., basement.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out to work washing or house-cleaning. Call at No. 406 7th-av., next to coal-yard.

WASHING.—BY A COLORED LAUNDRESS TO do family washing by the month, or dozen. Mrs. Brown, No. 164 West 32d-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress by the day; best City reference. Call at No. 229 West 30th-st.

MALES.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY A RESPECTable man; thoroughly efficient in all his duties; references of late employer and others; parties will be seen at their residences only. Call or address, for two days, Butler, No. 743 3d av.

BUTLER.—BY A FRENCH BUTLER FROM PARIS; speaking four languages, in a private family; sober and honest; understands his business; willing to make himself useful. Address, for two days, Mrs. Arnold, present employer's, No. 12 West 39th-st.

BUTLER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation for his butler; (first class;) can give him the best recommendation. Address Louis, No. 225 West 30th-st.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THOROUGHly experienced, with six years' personal references. Address A. B., Box No. 280 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man, 23 years; height, 5 feet 4½; thoroughly understands his business; sober, good, steady, stylish driver; lately with foreign legation; left on account of family going to Europe. Call or address T. J. Mack, at harness store, No. 644 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—IN EVERY RESPECT FIRST CLASS and fully competent to take charge of a large establishment; is open for an engagement; married; best of City reference. Address J. F., care of Brewster & Co., Broadway, 47th to 48th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—MARRIED MAN; understands his business in all its branches; can be highly recommended; nearly eight years' reference. Call or address J. G., at harness store, No. 808 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class coachman, age 28; thoroughly understands his business; very highest reference from last and former employer. Address L. H., Box No. 283 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle man; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver; will make himself useful; moderate wages; good reference. Address H. R., No. 9 Jay-st.

COACHMAN AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—Can take full charge of both or either; best references for seven years. Address W., Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—ENGLISH; AGE, 30; MARRIED; no family; very best testimonials; is a competent, reliable man; City or country. Call or address A. Weston, No. 147 East 45th-st.

COACHMAN.—IRISH ROMAN CATHOLIC; single; can be highly recommended as first-class City driver, with five years' experience. Address F. M., Box No. 310 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS coachman; good driver; first-class reference from present employer. Call or address W. C., No. 219 West 32d-st.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH COOK, SPEAKING LITtle English, in a private family. Address Cuisinier Française, No. 268 6th-av.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—AS FIRST-class gardener and farmer by a married man who thoroughly understands his business in every branch; hothouse and greenhouse plants, fruit trees, and vegetables; also the laying out of new places or the improvement of old ones; the advertiser's last employer can be seen as to references. Address J. E., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A PRACTICAL, PROTestant gardener; greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, rose-house, and good plantsman and propagator; married, no incumbrance; good City reference. Address J. J., seed warehouse, No. 34 Barclay-st.

GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-class man, married, as gardener, or coachman and gardener; is sober and obliging; best of reference from last place. Address J., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

NIGHT WATCHMAN, &c.—BY A MAN WHO served 15 years in the Army of the United States, a position as night watchman or any other position where he can make a living for his family. Address R. B., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

VALET OR WAITER.—BY A YOUNG SWISS; thoroughly understands both businesses; speaks French, English, and German; can give very best City references. Address Charles, Box No. 300 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY COMpetent single, middle-aged man, of sober, steady habits; first-class reference; no objection to the country. Address D. D., Box No. 251 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER OR FURNACE-MAN.—BY A REspectable colored young man as waiter or to attend furnaces. Call or address No. 157 West 34th-st., top floor.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; understands all salads; can come well recommended. Address M. D., Box No. 278 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH HEAD waiter in a private family; best references. Address B. Benoist, No. 134 West 30th-st.

WATCHMAN, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SINgle, temperate man, formerly on Boston Police, as watchman in bank or public building, or other position where a faithful and reliable man is needed; is a fair writer and correct at figures; best Boston references. Address Boston, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FRENCH OR GERMAN NURSE; only those speaking some English and with City reference need apply, until 12, at No. 48 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL ABOUT 20 years old to take care of children. Call, after 9 o'clock in morning, at No. 207 10th-av.

COOK WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A PROTestant, who will be willing to do the coarse washing. Apply, between 9 and 12 o'clock, at No. 25 East 49th-st.

LADY'S MAID WANTED.—A THOROUGHLY competent French or German maid; must be a good hair-dresser. Apply at No. 2 West 28th-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—WATSON E. DICKERMAN, plaintiff, against H. C. WOODNUTT, whose first name is unknown to plaintiff, defendant.—Amended summons.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, September 30, 1880. BENJAMIN F. DOS PASSOS, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office No. 39 Wall-st., New-York City. P. O. address, 39 Wall-st., N. Y.

To H. C. Woodnutt, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Meyer S. Isaacs, a Justice of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, dated the 13th day of October, 1880, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, at said City.

BENJAMIN F. DOS PASSOS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

o20-law6wW*

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the creditors of WILLIAM ACKERMAN, of the City of Paterson, County of Passaic, State of New-Jersey, that all claims against his estate must be exhibited to the subscriber, his Assignee, under oath or affirmation, before the fifteenth day of February next, being three months from the date of the assignment, or be forever barred from coming in for a dividend of the estate; and said creditors are further notified that a list of the claims against the said WILLIAM ACKERMAN will be filed with the Surrogate of the County of Passaic before the ensuing January term of the Orphans Court, when exceptions thereto may be filed by any person interested.—Dated Nov. 15th, A. D. 1880.

SAMUEL W. THOMPSON, Assignee.

n17-law6wW*

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

ONE ELEGANT ROOM ON SECOND floor for gentleman and wife, and an extra upper floor, the pleasantest in the City, suitable for families and single gentlemen; first-class board and attendance to desirable permanent parties; proper reference. No. 23 West 43d-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR BREVOORT HOUSE.—Second floor sunny large square room, with board, for two; reference required. Address MILNER, Box 316 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

NO. 46 WEST 24TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, with board; second floor; first class in all appointments; home comforts a specialty; references exchanged.

AT NO. 9 WAVERLEY-PLACE, OPPOSITE NEW-YORK HOTEL—Desirable suites of furnished rooms for gentlemen only; breakfast if desired; reference to occupants for more than 10 years.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN HAVE handsome parlor in private family where there are no other boarders; all improvements; reference exchanged. No. 232 West 39th-st.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON THIRD-floor front; also a large, sunny room on second floor, with board. Apply at No. 13 Park-av.

ELEGANT ROOMS.—SINGLE OR IN SUITES, with unexceptionable board; references exchanged. No. 145 East 21st-st.

NO. 204 2D-AV.—ROOMS IN FIRST-CLASS house, with or without board; location desirable; best of references; terms reasonable.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 52 WEST.—Furnished rooms en suite or single, with board, reference exchanged.

TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., NO. 45 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front rooms; southern exposure; first-class board and attendance; references.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 33.—FRONT SECOND FLOOR sunny square room; superior board; square sunny fourth floor room.

A SQUARE, SUNNY ROOM ON SECOND floor, private family, good table for two, for $20 per week. No. 126 West 43d-st.

A SECOND FLOOR TO LET, WITH BOARD, No. 124 West 45th-st.; rooms not communicating; references exchanged.

NO. 41 EAST 22D-ST.—CHOICE SUITE OF rooms; also, single room; appointments first-class. References.

NO. 122 MADISON-AV.—HANDSOME SUITE of rooms, third story front, with board; large room on second floor.

SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE FIRST FLOOR with private bath-room, to rent with board; also, two hall rooms. Call at Nos. 103 and 105 East 22d-st.

NO. 101 MADISON-AV.—DESIRABLE PARLOR floor; four rooms; every convenience; other suites; table as desired; references.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., NOS. 66 AND 67, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—An elegant parlor floor; also, other rooms; private tables only.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A PLEASANT room for single gentleman, with board. No. 115 West 38th-st.

TWO ROOMS TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, with board. No. 255 4th-av., near 20th-st.; references.

NO. 323 MADISON-AV. — THIRD FLOOR room, with board.

BOARDERS WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY at 64 Leroy-st.; second floor front; terms moderate.

NO. 23 EAST 46TH-ST.—ONE LARGE SUNNY room to let with board; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET to a single gentleman, or to two gentlemen, the third floor of a house on 5th-av., near the Windsor, having bath-room and all conveniences; references exchanged. Address J. J. S., Windsor Hotel.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or singly, to first-class gentlemen only; 44th-st., near Broadway. Address P. S., Box No. 299 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NO. 31 WEST 27TH-ST.—ELEGANT PARlors, extra in size and appointments; good rooms on top floor.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH-ST.—BACHELOR APARTments, second floor, two large rooms adjoining; bath; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS without board; prices low to permanent parties. Call at No. 58 West 26th-st.

CHOICE FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT board, for gentlemen only, at No. 56 West 25th-st., near Madison-square.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms en suite and singly; rooms for gentlemen; references.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., NO. 40 EAST.—Elegantly and newly furnished floors.

ROOMS WANTED.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT board, wanted; location central; particulars, price, &c., to L. W. P., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE TO BOSTON.

CONNECTING WITH ALL POINTS EAST.

$2 ONLY FOR FIRST-CLASS LIMITED TICKETS.

Steamers MASSACHUSETTS and STONINGTON daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st., 4:30 P. M.

State-rooms secured at Westcott's Express Offices, Nos. 363 and 397 Broadway, and at Metropolitan and Fifth-Avenue Hotels.

PROVIDENCE LINE FOR BOSTON.

Freight only. Steamers daily (except Sunday) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot Warren-st., at 5 P. M.

REDUCTION OF FARE

TO ALBANY, $1.00

until the close of navigation, via PEOPLE'S LINE, leaving Pier No. 41 North River, FOOT OF CANAL-ST., every week day at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains north, west, and east. W. W. EVERETT, President.

REDUCTION OF FARE.

FALL RIVER LINE. $2.00 TO BOSTON.

FOR SPECIAL LIMITED TICKETS.

Corresponding reduction to all Eastern points. Mammoth steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE. Daily, Sundays included, from Pier 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st., at 4:30 P. M. Leave Brooklyn, 4 P. M.; Jersey City, 4:15 P. M., via Annex boats.

Tickets, state-rooms, &c., can be obtained at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the office on the Pier, and on board steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents. GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD. CAPT. PARKER.

For Red Bank—Foot Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, 13th..	2:30 P. M.	Friday, 12th....	1:30 P. M.
Monday, 15th....	2:30 P. M.	Monday, 15th....	6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 16th....	2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 16th....	7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 18th..	2:30 A. M.	Wed'sday, 17th..	8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 20th..	10:30 A. M.	Friday, 19th....	9:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 23d....	11:00 A. M.	Monday, 22d....	8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 25th..	10:30 A. M.	Wed'sday, 24th..	10:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDing at Cozzens's (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Wallkill Valley Railroad. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave DAILY at 4 P. M., Pier 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., except Saturdays, when Thomas Cornell leaves at 1:30 P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT.—The only direct route with palace steamers. CITY OF CATSKILL and ESCORT, landing at Highland Falls, West Point, Cold Springs, Barrytown, Tivoli, Malden, Smith's Dock, Germantown, and Athens. From foot of Harrison-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

A $1 50 TO TROY AND RETURN VIA CITIZENS' LINE.—New steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY daily (except Saturday) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 49 (new No. 41) North River, foot Leroy-st. REGULAR FARE ONLY $1. Steamers leaving Sunday touch at Albany.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON the Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Steamers leave Catharine-slip (Pier No. 25 E. R.) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON, WORCESTER, NASHUA, PORTLAND, and the EAST, via NEW-LONDON. Steamers leave Pier No. 40 N. R. at 4:30 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.—Steamer AMERICUS leaves Pier No. 23 (Fulton Ferry) 2:45 P. M.; 33d-st., East River, 3 P. M. FARE 35 CENTS. EXCURSION TICKETS 50 CENTS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—STEAMER ROSEDALE leaves Pier 29 East River, at 12:30 P. M.; foot 33d-st., East River, 3:40 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11:30 P. M., connecting with road.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ESTABLISHED 16 YEARS.

Alapaha Steam Saw Mills.

SLOAT, BUSSELL & CO.

Are prepared to furnish, on short notice, a Superior Article of Long-leaf, Close-grained, Untapped

GEORGIA PITCH PINE.

76 BAY-STREET, SAVANNAH, GA.

116 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

Export or Domestic Cargoes SAWN TO ORDER and shipped from Savannah or Brunswick, Georgia. We guarantee our lumber to be manufactured from trees which have never been injured by tapping or bleeding for turpentine.

RECKITT'S PARIS BLUE.

Samples Free!!

On application at the office, or sent by mail on receipt of a three-cent stamp. Try a sample and you will try the Blue. Try the Blue and you will always use it. IT ALWAYS GIVES SATISFACTION. Not an aniline dye or a chemical, but a GENUINE BLUEING. Ask your grocer for it, and insist upon having it.

THOMAS LEEMING & CO., No. 18 College-place, New-York City. Sole agents for the United States and Canada.

PEW FOR SALE.—COLLEGIATE DUTCH Church, 29th-st. and 5th-av. Pew No. 35 on middle aisle, in middle of block. Address Post Office Box No. 1,469.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—PASS-BOOK 28,907 ON NORTH RIVER Savings Bank. Finder will please leave same at bank.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S THEATRE.

EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

NEEDLES AND PINS,

With Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. John Drew, Mr. John Brand, Mr. E. P. Wilks, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Ada Rehan, Miss May Fielding, Miss Maggie Harold, and Mrs. Gilbert in novel and amusing creations.

THE NEW HOLIDAY COMEDY,

Needles and Pins!
Needles and Pins!
When a man marries—
His trouble begins.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2. MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

* Reserved seats may be had a fortnight ahead. Prices, $2 50, $1, and 50 cents.

WILL CLOSE NOV. 27.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION

3D AND 2D AVS., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.

NOVEL MACHINERY—CHOICE PRODUCTS

Machinery in operation 10 to 12, 2 to 5, 7 to 10 o'clock.

Arbuckle's Ninth Regiment Band.

Concerts afternoon at 3, evening at 8 o'clock.

THE GREAT VIRTUOSO AS CONDUCTOR AND CORNET SOLOIST.

Tickets can be bought at all stations 3d and 2d avs. elevated railroads for 50c., good for admission and passage both ways. Tickets can be purchased at entrance to Exhibition at following rates: Three admissions, $1; five admissions, $1 50; ten admissions, $2 50; single admissions, 50c.; children under 10, 25c.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. A. M. PALMER.

Begins at 8—over at 10:50. Saturday matinée at 1:30.

5TH WEEK

of Sardou's great Drama in five acts,

DANIEL ROCHAT.

IT IS SOMETHING OF WHICH OUR STAGE MAY WELL BE PROUD.—*New-York Sun.*

Seats may be secured two weeks in advance by mail, telegraph, or telephone.

SPECIAL SEATS FOR DANIEL ROCHAT at TYSON'S Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel. Special telephones, private wires.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. CAMILLE.

ENGAGEMENT OF SARAH BERNHARDT. REPERTOIRE SECOND WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, CAMILLE.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, | HERNANI.
MATINEE, (SATURDAY,) | FROU-FROU.

Repertoire third week unavoidably changed to

MONDAY, | FROU-FROU.
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, | PHEDRE.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, | SPHINX.
MATINEE, | CAMILLE.

SARAH BERNHARDT. BOXES AND SEATS.

Having subscribed for a large number of seats in the orchestra and front row orchestra circle, also boxes, on account of the increasing demand, parties wishing choice seats should secure them at once at TYSON'S Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

SARAH BERNHARDT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

A proscenium box for every night of the season; also, choice seats in orchestra, orchestra circle, and balcony, at TYSON'S Theatre Ticket Office, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CHICKERING & SONS' EDITION.

BOOKS OF THE PLAYS OF MLLE. SARAH BERNHARDT.

Complete French and English Text. For Sale at CHICKERING HALL, 5TH-AV. PRICE, 10 CENTS.

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES OF PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE at the Academy of Music, THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 18. The Rev. ROBERT COLLYER will deliver an address on HARD PAN, and appropriate speeches will be made by the Rev. I. HYATT SMITH and the Rev. WM. LLOYD. Former students and friends of the College can obtain tickets of admission free of cost, before Thursday evening, by addressing

S. S. PACKARD, No. 805 Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. | BIRCH and BACKUS.

The new burlesque, SARAH HEART-BURN. Great success of BRYANT and HOEY. All sorts of funny doings, sayings, &c. Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.

STEINWAY HALL. MISS ANNA BOCK'S SECOND PIANO RECITAL, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 18, at 2:30. BRILLIANT PROGRAMME. THIRD PIANO RECITAL SATURDAY, Nov. 20.

MLLE. RIONDA—GRAND CONCERTS, CHICKering Hall, Friday evening, Nov. 19; Wednesday, Nov. 24. WALLACE SLONE, Manager.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TO-NIGHT.

Fourteenth night of the subscription. THIS EVENING, (Wednesday,) Nov. 17, Bellini's Opera, I PURITANI.

Arturo, Signor CAMPANINI; Riccardo, Signor GALASSI; Giorgio, Signor NOVARA, and Elvira, Mme. ETELKA GERSTER, her first appearance in this character in two years.

Director of the Music and Conductor.....Signor ARDITI

FRIDAY, NOV. 19, VERDI'S OPERA, LA TRAVIATA.

Alfredo, Signor RAVELLI; Germont, Signor GALASSI; Medico, Signor MONTI, and Violetta, Mme. ETELKA GERSTER.

Grand Matinée, SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 2, CARMEN.

Signori CAMPANINI, DEL PUENTE, Mlle. ALWINA VALLERIA, and Mlle. ANNA DE BELOCCA.

MONDAY, NOV. 22, by desire, LA SONNAMBULA. CAMPANINI and ETELKA GERSTER.

Opera commences at 8. Box-office open from 9 till 5.

BOXES AND CHOICE SEATS FOR THE opera and all theatres six days in advance at TYSON'S Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel. N. B. Subscribers' and stockholders' seats and boxes for opera bought.

HAVERLYS' FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

B'way & 28th-st. J. H. HAVERLY, Prop. & M'gr.

EVERY EVENING. MATINEE SATURDAYS ONLY.

JOHN

M'CULLOUGH

in the Romantic Roman Tragedy by Sheridan Knowles, entitled

VIRGINIUS.

Supported by F. B. Warde and a powerful company under the management of WILLIAM M. CONNER. NEW SCENERY, New Costumes, New Armor, New Trappings and Equipments. Seats secured daily.

ORATORIO SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

STEINWAY HALL.

Dr. L. DAMROSCH, Conductor.

Herr GEORG HENSCHEL will make his first appearance here in Oratorio at the first public rehearsal and concert, Nov. 26 and 27, in Mendelssohn's ELIJAH,

which is regarded as his most brilliant part.

At the second rehearsal and concert, Dec. 29 and 30, THE MESSIAH will be performed, and at the third rehearsal and concert, Feb. 24 and 25, for the first time, L'ALLEGRO, IL PENSEROSO, ED IL MODERATO, by Handel.

Subscription seats for three public Rehearsals.....$2
Subscription seats for three Concerts.....4

Can now be obtained at Steinway's ticket office.

STEINWAY HALL. DONALDI-RUMMEL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, at 8,

DONALDI-RUMMEL CONCERT COMBINATION.

Mme. EMMA DONALDI, Soprano. Her first appearance in New-York.

Mr. FRANZ RUMMEL, Pianist.

Miss MARIE SCHELLE, Mezzo Soprano.

Miss E. RODERICK, Contralto

Signor EMILIO BELARI, Tenor.

Signor GIORGIO CASTELLI, Basso.

Mr. LEOPOLD LICHTENBERG, Violinist.

Mr. J. LEVY, Cornet Soloist.

Signor FILOTEO GRECO, Accompanist.

GRAND ORCHESTRA. Conductor, W. G. DIETRICH.

Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Can be obtained at Steinway Hall and usual places.

BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE. KATE CLAXTON.

Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts.

LAST WEEK OF KATE CLAXTON and CHAS. A. STEVENSON,

Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, and at the WEDNESDAY MATINEE, THE SNOW FLOWER.

FRIDAY EVENING, BENEFIT OF KATE CLAXTON.

Also on SATURDAY MATINEE and EVENING, THE TWO ORPHANS.

NEXT MONDAY, COMLEY BARTON CO. LAWN-TENNIS.

WALLACK'S.

CONTINUED AND INCREASING SUCCESS of the new comedy,

THE GUV'NOR. THE GUV'NOR. THE GUV'NOR. THE GUV'NOR.

which will be presented

EVERY NIGHT AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE, 1:30. SPECIAL MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

Seats can be ordered through the Bell Telephone.

METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL.

Broadway, 7th-av., and 41st-st.

GRAND & POPULAR CONCERTS EVERY EVENING. REGULAR ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Nov. 17, at 8, THEO. THOMAS AND HIS FAMOUS ORCHESTRA.

THIS FRIDAY, NOV. 19.....CLASSICAL NIGHT.

SUNDAYS.....GRAND GALA NIGHTS.

Admission THIS FRIDAY AND SUNDAYS, 50 cents. Private Boxes, $1, $2, and $3 extra.

First-class restaurant and café open day and evening.

STEINWAY HALL. MR. GEORG HENSCHEL

begs to announce a series of

FOUR VOCAL RECITALS IN STEINWAY HALL ON

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, at 8,
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, at 8,
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 27, at 2:30,
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 10, at 2:30.

Mr. Henschel will be assisted on Dec. 7 and Jan. 27 by MISS LILLIAN BAILEY. Subscription tickets, with seat, $5. Single tickets and seats, $1 50.

HAVERLY'S 14TH-STREET THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY.....Proprietor and Manager

FOURTH WEEK.

RICE'S SURPRISE PARTY (five times) | In the grand Comic Spectacular Extravaganza, | REVELS (five times)

EVERY EVENING until further notice. MATINEES for ladies and children Wednesday and Saturday.

HAVERLY'S NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY.....Proprietor and Manager
E. G. GILMORE.....Associate Manager

Another Crowded Opening at this Theatre, to witness

KIRALFY BROS.' Beautiful Spectacular ENCHANTMENT.

Novel Specialties; Great Cast; Beautiful Ballets.

WEDNESDAYS, MATINEES, SATURDAYS.

ABBEY'S (NEW) PARK THEATRE.

"The handsomest theatre in the Metropolis."

HENRY E. ABBEY.....Lessee and Manager

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

NEW PLAY. NEW CAST. | THE LEGION OF HONOR. | NEW SCENES. NEW EFFECTS.

CLARA MORRIS MATINEES EVERY TUESDAY AND THURSDAY, on which occasion—ARTICLE 47.

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514 BROADWAY.

HARRIGAN & HART.....Proprietors
JOHN E. CANNON.....Manager

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, and during the week. LAST SIX NIGHTS of HARRIGAN & HART and their Standard Comedy Company in the MULLIGAN GUARD PICNIC.

WEDNESDAY, MATINEES, SATURDAY.

CHICKERING HALL. TO-NIGHT.

RECITALS FROM HAMLET, By Dr. JAMES L. FARLEY, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, at 8 P. M. punctually.

Reserved seat tickets, 50 cents, at Schuberth's music store, No. 23 Union-square. J. S. VALE, Manager, No. 29 Cooper Institute.

MASONIC TEMPLE. GREAT SUCCESS! LAUGHED INTO SUCCESS.

Every night and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday matinées, at 2:30 P. M., Campbell's Comic Coterie, the Mystic Krew, in the farcical and eccentric musical comedy, in two acts, entitled TIT FOR TAT; OR, A LOVER'S FROLIC. Amusing situations | Ludicrous incidents | Tickets (reserved,) 50 cents, at No. 23 Union-square. J. S. VALE, Manager, No. 29 Cooper Institute.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. 8TH-AV. AND 23D-ST.

POOLE & DONNELLY.....Lessees and Managers

RESERVED SEATS (orchestra circle and balcony) 50c.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON in RIP VAN WINKLE. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE. AT 8:30.

HAZEL KIRKE | 42D WEEK. | HAZEL KIRKE

24th-st. and Broadway. Saturday Matinée at 2.

STANDARD THEATRE. Broadway and 33d-st.

Every Evening and Saturday Matinée, ROBSON and CRANE IN SHARPS AND FLATS.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., 8:30 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington 4 P. M. Regular at 8:30 and 9:30 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 10 P. M.

Express for West Philadelphia, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9:30 (10 Limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:30 and 9:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night.

Express for Philadelphia, via Camden, 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., except Sunday.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 7, 10:40 A. M., 9:35 P. M. daily; 9:40 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30 A. M., 3:50, 4:10, 5:30, 10:35 P. M.; Sunday, 6:30 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:30, 6:30, 7, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 3, 3:50, 4:10, 5:30, 6:10, 8:10, 9:35, and 10:35 P. M.; Sunday, 5:30, 6:30, 7, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:30, 9:35, and 10:35 P. M.

TO PHILADELPHIA VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

19 trains each way daily, except Sunday; 3 depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most improved equipment, and the fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Nov. 8, 1880,

Express trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows: 6:30, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9:30 (10 Limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sundays, 6:30 and 9:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30 and 10 P. M., and 12 night.

Express trains leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., running through via Trenton and Camden.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave West Philadelphia, 12:01, 3:45, 4:25, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M. (Limited Express 1:30 P. M.,) 1, 2, 4, 5:40, 7, and 7:30 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:45, 4:25, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, and 7:30 P. M. Leave Philadelphia, via Camden, 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Station, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. | L. P. FARMER, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Nov. 8, 1880, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8 A. M., Western and Northern Express to Rochester, Plattsburg, St. Albans and Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Chicago Express, drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11 A. M., to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, Glen's Falls, and Rutland.

3 P. M., Accommodation to Albany and Troy.

6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars to Niagara Falls, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago.

9 P. M., Fast Express for Montreal, Rochester, and Corning, via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva, Rochester, and Montreal via St. Albans.

11:30 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.

Tickets on sale at Nos. 86, 252, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express offices, 3 Park-place, and 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn. C. B. MEEKER,

J. M. TOUCEY, Gen. Supt. | Gen. Passenger Agt.

THE ERIE RAILWAY,

Now known as

THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st., see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7:15 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS on and after June 20, 1880, will leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 7:40 A. M., 1 P. M., and 6:30 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Waverly, Ithaca, Geneva, Lyons, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached to 6:30 P. M. train.

Trains leaving at 7:40 A. M. and 1 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

E. B. BYINGTON, G. P. A.

General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts. C. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. Depot for New-Haven and points north and east at [illegible] A. M., 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 [illegible] P. M. Local trains [illegible]. For particulars and connections with other railroads see time-tables at depots and hotels.

TO ROCKAWAY BEACH, VIA NEW-YORK, Woodhaven and Rockaway R. R. Trains run daily, except Sundays, as follows: From Hunter's Point—[illegible] A. M., 3:10, 5:10 P. M. Leave Rockaway—7:30 A. M., 3:10, 5:10 P. M.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER FOR HOLIDAYS!!! PIANOS and ORGANS at EXTRAORDINARY LOW prices for cash. Installments received. SPLENDID ORGANS, $45, $50, $60 up. MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOS, Stool and Cover, only $160. Warranted 6 years. Illustrated Catalogue mailed. HORACE WATERS & CO., 826 Broadway, N. Y. Box 3530.

INSTRUCTION.—A LADY, EXPERIENCED teacher of the piano, desires few more pupils; terms moderate; City reference. Address TEMPO, Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING, NO. 681 5TH-AV.

For terms, days, &c., send for a circular. Class for gentlemen Monday and Thursday evenings; Friday evening class will commence Dec. 3.

CARL MARWIG'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING, No. 67 Madison-av. The new Lancier, by Mr. Marwig, will soon be out.

MR. BLASKO'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING reopens at No. 1,473 Broadway, Saturday, Nov. 13.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF LOW AND HALF LOW GRATES, BRASS OPEN FIRE-PLACES, with Andirons and Basket Grates for wood or coal. Brass Fenders, Fire Sets, and Coal-Hods. MINTON'S TILES in great variety. Wholesale and retail. Estimates given to architects and builders.

J. S. CONOVER & CO., No. [illegible] Canal-st., New-York.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, DARK-BROWN CARRIAGE Horse; 15.3 high. Seen at No. 113 Madison-av.

WASTE OF PUBLIC MONEY

ITS COST AND ITS EVILS IN CITY GOVERNMENT.

HOW IT AFFECTS THE POLICE SYSTEM OF NEW-YORK—EX-COMMISSIONER ERHARDT SPEAKS—THE SENATE COMMITTEE'S HUNT AFTER ECONOMY—COL. DUNLAP'S $15,000 SALARY.

Some highly interesting and important testimony was taken yesterday before the Senate Special Committee on Municipal Retrenchment and Economy, at their session in the Mayor's Office. The full committee—Senators McCarthy, Strahan, Baker, Mills, and Bixby—was present. Ex-Police Commissioner Joel B. Erhardt was the principal witness, and he testified very freely concerning the abuses and defects which he believed existed in the Police system of this City. Col. Thomas Dunlap, Commissioner of Jurors, who has a salary of $15,000 a year, admitted that he always thought the pay was too large, but Senator Strahan suggested that that opinion was perhaps strengthened by the knowledge that the witness goes out of office next Summer, and then his successor's salary will be only $5,000 a year. Mr. Henry Moore, a resident of Harlem, appeared as the first witness, and the burden of his testimony bore against the prevalence of street obstructions. He said there was, in his opinion, no city in the world whose streets were so wantonly disfigured by awnings that look like cow-sheds, by poles, signs, peddlers' stands, and the like; there were about 3,000 or 4,000 persons in this City who were interested in maintaining these nuisances and obstructions, and they seemed to be able to have their way against the inclination of the one million people who were opposed to this system of public disfigurement. Mr. Moore gave it as his opinion that the Bureau of Incumbrances might as well be abolished, because it performed no real service to the public, and that its powers might be vested in the Police, by directing them to make complaints regarding obstructions before the local magistrates, who might compel their abatement under penalty for non-compliance.

Joel B. Erhardt, Esq., ex-Commissioner of Police, next appeared. Being asked whether he had any suggestions to make regarding economy or the reduction of expenses in the Police Department, he said he had, but that his views were, perhaps, very radical. In regard to Commissioners, he was of the opinion that the more there were of them the worse off the department was; he did not refer to any individuals, but to the system; it was precisely as though a brigade of troops was commanded by four Generals instead of one, but that in appointing four it was done on the principle that there should be two of the Generals whose duty it was to oppose the views and theories of the other two, if only for political reasons. Take, said he, another view of the matter. The board disburses about $4,000,000 a year. What would be considered of the policy of having four managers in a bank, two of whom were put there with the distinct understanding that it was their duty to oppose the other two? Of course, the reason why this was done in the Police Board was because the appointment of Inspectors of Election and Poll Clerks was vested in them, but the result of it was that a principle of political bargain and sale pervaded the administration of the whole department. It was not necessary that the appointment of Inspectors and Poll Clerks should ever have been vested in that board. Some such plan as that adopted for the appointment of Federal Election Marshals and Supervisors might have been devised and would have been very satisfactory, for no one ever claimed that that plan had had any tendency to demoralize the Federal judicial system in this City.

Being asked what other powers the Police Board exercised which should be transferred from them, Mr. Erhardt said he thought the Excise administration perhaps did properly belong there, but that the Street-cleaning Bureau certainly did not. That duty he would vest with the Board of Health, who now exercised a certain authority over the methods of doing it. In case that was found an objectionable transfer, he saw no reason why it could not be properly given to the Board of Public Works. This Board of Public Works now gave permits to persons engaged in building and other work to deposit sand and lime in the streets for many days at a time, during which it was spread or blown into all adjacent streets, and he thought the power of requiring one board to clean the streets and allowing another board to dirty them might be concentrated in one board. He thought much money might be saved to the City in street-cleaning by having a proper arrangement of the force of employes. At the outset, however, on this subject he wished to say that he did not think any officer, board, or department could clean the streets properly under the present law. The law imposed too many obstacles in the way of effective service. As he understood, no refuse could be taken out of this City, although the refuse was collected every 24 hours, without a permit from a petty functionary far outside the City limits, known as a Shore Inspector. The law should surround the duty of cleaning the streets of this great City with provisions to enable the work to be done rather than surround it with barriers and restrictions. Again, he believed a proper working force should be employed, at fair wages, for their work was arduous and highly disagreeable, and largely performed at night; but, above all, these men should be able to feel that their employment was secure, and that they were not at the beck and call of any local organization, who, because it was through with the sweeper, having obtained from him all that he could stand, wishes to put in another man to be bled to the extent that he could stand.

Chairman McCarthy asked, "What do you mean by bleeding them?" Mr. Erhardt replied, "I mean obtaining from them everything of a political character that they can give—the value of that particular man, whatever it might be—to the local political association."

"Then," continued the Chairman, "you believe that politics have something to do with these appointments?" "I do," replied the witness. "Indeed, I don't know of anything else that has to do with them."

"Is this as a tax upon the laborer's time or his pay, or on both?" "There is a difficulty about proof in that matter," said Mr. Erhardt. "I am inclined to say that I believe that very few of these men get appointed until they pay somebody for it."

Senator Strahan asked whether this belief was based on specific facts. The witness said: "It is based on my general observation. I think there is a report of mine in the records of the department covering 15 or 20 pages of legal cap. It relates to the employment of carts. I found, I think, that 250 out of 300 of the drivers of carts were not those who had been appointed to those positions; that many of these drivers were working for from 50 to 75 cents a day, although the department was paying $3 a day for each man, horse, and cart. The difference went to certain middlemen. The department might save considerably by dealing directly with these drivers, and employing them instead of letting it go through middlemen. I also caused several reports to be made while I was in the board by detailing policemen in plain clothes to watch and report how many of the employes of the Street-cleaning Bureau were derelict in their duties. We found about 75 per cent. of those who were thus watched to be derelict, as, for instance, in taking stuff to the dumps they would carry one-quarter or one-eighth of a load instead of a full load, and get tally for a full load. This evil, in my judgment, springs from the fact that the cartmen did not get the full pay allowed by the City; he, therefore, took no interest in the work, and was permitted to make his load as light as possible. I found that the street-sweepers were principally drones, not hard workers—in other words, they did not do a fair eight hours' work for their day's pay. All efforts to correct those abuses failed then, and I think they will fail so long as the appointment of necessary laborers is made conditional upon the politics that appoint them. The fault, I think, lies in the system, for I believe the majority of the men would work properly and fairly if they were treated fairly, and felt that so long as they worked well their places would be assured to them. I also offered a rule for a simple uniform for all of these employes of the Street-cleaning Bureau, costing 10 or 20 cents for the laborers up to $1 for the foremen. My idea was that, by having the men uniformed, or distinguished in some way as public employes, they would be more likely to attend to their duties, because they would be subject to remark by any citizen who saw them idling. The board did not adopt the suggestion."

Senator McCarthy recalled the attention of the witness to the "middle-men" and their system, and in reply to questions Mr. Erhardt said he thought their bonus would range from $1 25 to $1 75 per day out of the $3 allowed. He was informed at that time that a common work-horse could be supported for $10 a month comfortably. The carts were a pretty dear lot—little boxes on wheels—worth in fact nothing—could be hired for $1 a week. There were Inspectors at the dumps to see that proper loads were delivered, but the same system prevailed there. The Inspectors kept quiet so as to retain their own places. All of these men were appointed on political recommendation, and the fault in the system was radical. He thought it a safe prediction that if any member of the Legislature had charge of the job as a business contract he would not adopt the existing system. With a proper system, securing the work to the men employed in it as permanent employment, one-half of the number of men at present on the force could do the work, and do it better. He did not think the contract system would work any better, because the four Commissioners—two of whom are appointed to disagree with the other two—have it in their power to oppress the contractor or to harass him under the contract, and could enforce all the existing evils that spring from politics in the present system on or through the contractor. There must be means or ways provided by legislation for disposing readily of the refuse; that was one of the great problems. There were now no vessels fit to carry refuse out to the deep sea; there are acts of the Legislature preventing dumping in the harbor or bays; it could only be done with relation to certain conditions of the tide, and even then subject to the supervision of the Shore Inspector. Even then, with existing appliances, it was dangerous work. He thought they had lost an Italian on an average for about every trip made by the scows. Contracts with farmers and others to take this refuse had been talked of or tried, but proved to be of no practical use. The real authority needed was authority to purchase and use steam-unloading scows that could go to sea, even in rough weather—out of sight of land if need be. They would cost about $300,000.

Senator Strahan expressed the opinion that the Shore Inspector was created for the sole purpose of being an obstacle to the City's necessity and for the protection of Coney Island.

Senator McCarthy said if the City could save half of the street-cleaning expenses in one year the sea-going scows could be built very readily.

Mr. Erhardt next testified in regard to another duty devolving on the Police Department, which, he believed, did not by any means properly come within the scope of its proper administration; that was the granting of certificates to persons as engineers, authorizing or licensing them to run stationary steam engines and boilers. The board granted about 4,000 of these certificates yearly to persons, hardly any of whom are competent to run a boiler, or knew anything about a boiler, except that it is something that is liable to explode. For two years while he was a Commissioner he tried to procure a transfer of the officer in charge of that branch of duty, because of certain abuses which it was claimed existed. It was resolved to make a change, but on looking up the law they found that the examiner of applicants for permits to run a boiler must himself be a policeman. The board searched nearly all through the department, and found only one man who was at all competent. They then consulted a man who was an expert. He was willing to do the examining and to be appointed a policeman at $1,200 a year, but when he found that he might at any time be transferred to duty on post as a patrolman he declined. Another was found who was willing to take these chances, but he was over 30 years of age, which fact disqualified him from appointment. This boiler bureau employed three or four uniformed men, and he thought it should be transferred to the Fire Department, where it could be attended to by fewer men, because they would understand it.

The next subject referred to by Mr. Erhardt was the system of specially detailing men of the force. There were now on the force some 500 or 600 men who are practically of no use. These were men who had served for long terms and were now physically incapable of rendering any proper service. He thought they should be retired on full pay—a system of pension by the City. When a policeman went on the force all other avenues of business were closed to him. He had only his pay to depend on, and could not save much from it for his declining years. Certainly, the City could not and should not turn them adrift to die when they became old and feeble. The new salary of $800 a year was too small to attract really capable men to the service, but $1,200, the old, or present high grade salary, was not too low. It cost a policeman $300 a year to keep himself uniformed and clothed, for they were always required to appear well—they could not wear a shabby coat such as a laboring man might if he saw fit.

Senator Strahan said it was strange that the witness or some other member of the board had not presented that view to the Legislature while they were going into the subject. Mr. Erhardt replied that he did appear before a Senate committee on that subject, and was examined by Senator Woodin. Senator Strahan said he knew that some of the Commissioners expressed the opinion that $800 a year was enough, and if they had not done so there would not have been any reduction made if he (Senator Strahan) could have prevented it.

Mr. Erhardt said he thought it affected the discipline of the force injuriously to have two or three grades of salary. Another thing which he believed was destructive of the discipline of the force was the compelling the uniformed and appointed men to contribute money to meet the expenses of a political campaign. He thought such a proceeding should be made at least a misdemeanor. Such a levy had not been made for many years until it was done in the late election. He would not object, however, to any policeman contributing voluntarily to such an object. He was informed that circulars were sent out ordering the levy, and he supposed it was a fair inference that the two political elements in the board had come to some agreement about sending them out. It was quite evident that they did not disagree about it. Unless the force was protected from assessments of that kind the system would ultimately exhaust them of nearly all their salary, and nearly, if not all, of their good qualities. It would certainly tend to the utter demoralization of the force. He did not think the members of the force had yet become a part of a political machine, or that they took anything like partisan interest while on duty or in uniform in the political affairs of either party, but if they continued to be assessed they very soon would. A uniform could not be touched with politics without spoiling it.

Senator Strahan said he thought the salaries of the two great uniformed organizations—the Police and firemen—should be kept out of local control, and should be fixed by the Legislature, subject to regulation only by the Board of Apportionment. In reply to further questions, Mr. Erhardt said that so long as the appointment of election officers rests with the Police Board, it was desirable that it should be kept beyond the arbitrary control of any one political party, but that might be done just as well by having a non-partisan board of two members. But for purposes of purely Police administration a board of three members was preferable to four, two would be better than three, and one Commissioner or head would be better than any other number. The whole history of this country showed that where several men exercising power disagreed in their political views they were likely to be equally at variance and equally hostile in their administrative acts and views. In all other great cities of the world the Police were controlled by a single head. The political division in our Police system was the head of all the evils in the department.

Judge McAdam, of the Marine Court, was examined as to the feasibility of reducing expenses by cutting down the force of attendants in that court. He testified point-blank that he did not think a reduced force could do the work.

"Col." Thomas Dunlap, Commissioner of Jurors, was next examined. He testified that his salary was $15,000 a year. It was his duty to superintend the drawing of juries for all the State courts of record and the Civil Justices' courts in this City, and the position was a very responsible one. He obtained his lists from the registry lists and the City Directory, and examined all jurors as to their qualifications. He had nothing to do with the creating of the salary of his office. He thought the salary ought to be less—that it was too high, and he had always thought so. The last Legislature passed a bill making the salary, after the expiration of his term, in July next, $5,000 a year, and allowing $6,000 for maintaining the office. He thought the salary should be from $7,500 to $10,000. He went into office in 1873. All the fees after paying office expenses were paid into the City Treasury. The office expenses ran up to about $11,000 a year, and he did not think it could be run for less. The only year he had paid any surplus into the City Treasury was in 1876, the amount being about $2,600. He never knew of anybody in his office taking fees or bribes for striking persons off the jury list, and would not tolerate such a thing. His clerical force of five men could not be diminished without detriment to the public service.

Thomas Boese, Clerk of the Superior Court, was next examined in regard to his staff of clerks and their duties, and testified that he did not think the number could be reduced without impairing the public service. Neither did he think the staff of court attendants could be cut down. The pay-roll of the court employes amounted to $38,000, and he did not think the work could be done very well if the Legislature was to cut it to $25,000.

Senator McCarthy offered a resolution, which was adopted by the committee, calling on the Police Department for a detailed statement of its financial receipts and expenditures since May 1, 1878, including the Street-cleaning service.

The committee then adjourned until this morning.

HACKENSACK BANK AFFAIRS.

The wife of John Jacob Berry, the defaulting Treasurer of the suspended Bank of Bergen County, and Cashier of the Bergen County Savings Bank, also, suspended, remained with him in the jail corridor all of Monday night. Yesterday, soon after noon, she went to her home, leaving her husband in a very much more cheerful humor than just after his commitment. The Trustees of the Savings Bank held a meeting yesterday afternoon and appointed an Executive Committee to take charge of the bank's affairs under Chancellor Runyon's orders. Senator-elect Wortendyke has not yet begun his investigation into the affairs of the savings bank. The order appointing him Examiner has been sent to the office of the Clerk in Chancery to be filed, and the certified copy has not yet been sent back. Till he receives the certified copy of the order appointing him, Mr. Wortendyke says he will not begin his labors. At the County Bank affairs remain unchanged. Mr. Johnson, the Receiver, has only made a cursory examination, and is unable to give any more definite information as to the amount of the deficiency than that already published. A rumor had started that Mr. Berry had stolen a quantity of diamonds left with him for safe-keeping by his brother-in-law, but the diamonds were discovered yesterday in the vault of the bank, where Berry had deposited them. The meeting of depositors to-morrow promises to be well attended.

THE XXIInd DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

The Twenty-second Assembly District Republican Association held a special meeting last evening to take action in regard to the disloyalty of certain members of the association. Charles F. Valentine presided. Mr. James McKenna, the Republican candidate for member of Assembly in that district in the recent election, moved that a committee of five be appointed to investigate charges against Thomas F. Conlin, Jacob Knobloch, Henry C. Robinson, Hamilton Bridge, Charles J. Killeen, Louis Leubischer, and Charles Dumoulin. The general charge against them is the alleged violation of article XVI. of the constitution of the association and of their pledge of membership. The specifications are that the aforementioned members, with the exception of Mr. Dumoulin, circulated blank tickets for member of Assembly, and voted such tickets. They are all further charged with circulating and voting tickets for District Aldermen in which the name of John McClave did not appear. There was no discussion on the resolution, which was unanimously adopted, and the Chairman appointed as a committee Messrs. Nelson Mott, John Donohue, Stephen H. Harriman, David H. Manteville, and Richard Charlton. The committee is to report the result of the investigation at the next regular meeting of the association.

A WORTHLESS HORSE.

William A. Covert, doing business at No. 175 Reade-street, and living at Flushing, Long Island, appeared before Justice Smith, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, as complainant against William J. Carroll, a horse-dealer, whom he charges with having, in connection with the well-known Abe Garson, swindled him in a horse trade. They guaranteed the animal to be correctly sound, and Mr. Covert paid them $100 and started with the horse for Flushing. When he got to Hunter's Point the animal broke down completely, and Mr. Covert was compelled to dismount and lead him all the way to Flushing. He was so broken winded as to be entirely useless. Carroll was brought before Justice Smith yesterday, and bailed for examination. Covert disposed of the horse for $10.

ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION AGAINST MUNZBERG, WHO KILLED LINDHAUER.

The jury for the trial of Frederick J. Münzberg, accused of the deliberate murder of Xavier Lindhauer, at No. 45 Forsyth-street, on Aug. 3, was completed about noon yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Recorder Smyth sat upon the bench with Presiding Judge Noah Davis during the morning session. When the twelfth juror had taken his seat in the box, Assistant District Attorney Bell opened the case for the prosecution. He detailed the circumstances that preceded the murder, and those which gave it its brutal character. He asserted that there was no escape from the conclusion that Münzberg had either committed a deliberate murder, or was relieved of all responsibility for the killing of Lindhauer by mental weakness amounting to insanity. While Mr. Bell spoke Münzberg kept his eyes fixed intently on him. His son, a flaxen-haired child of 5 years, stood between his knees. His little daughter, whose eyes, like the boy's, are turned awry, roamed at will through the court-room. Mrs. Münzberg, holding a sickly infant in her arms, paced nervously up and down the room behind her husband. The remarks of the Assistant District Attorney irritated her, and she occasionally uttered an exclamation of dissent. At one time she became so angry that she ran from the side of the jury-box to the table at which lawyers and reporters sat, and clutched at a plasterer's trowel which lay upon it. It was the trowel with which the murdered man struck her husband when he had assaulted him and his wife on July 28. Her effort to obtain possession of the tool was frustrated by a lawyer's clerk, and court officers took her to the side of the room. It was evidently her purpose to throw the trowel at Mr. Bell if she had obtained possession of it.

The first witness for the prosecution was Mrs. Emily Lindhauer—the widow of the murdered man—a pleasant-looking little German woman. She said that on the afternoon of July 28 her husband was mixing kalsomining material in the court-yard in front of the house in which they lived, at the rear of No. 45 Forsyth-street. Münzberg entered the yard, and, going up to Lindhauer, called him vile names, and told him he had taken work which would otherwise have been given to him to do. Lindhauer denied that he had done anything wrong, but his attempts to pacify Münzberg seemed only to increase his anger. Mrs. Lindhauer said she then went between the two men, and told Münzberg to be quiet. He answered by striking her in the face. This irritated her husband, who at once hit Münzberg with his trowel. When the struggle ended the witness and her husband went into their apartments, whither Münzberg followed them. Picking up a beer-glass, he threw it at Lindhauer, but did not hit him. He picked up another, and was about to throw it, when the witness and a Mrs. Everts forced him out of the room. Mrs. Lindhauer said that she became frightened, and induced her husband to go and live at the home of Mrs. Everts for three days. On the following Saturday morning she and he went to the Essex Market Police Court, and obtained a warrant for Münzberg's arrest for assault and battery. Justice Otterbourg reprimanded Münzberg and dismissed the case. Nothing happened until Monday afternoon. She, her husband, and Mrs. Everts were then sitting in her room, with the door open into the hallway. She saw Münzberg enter the house and go up stairs to his rooms. A few minutes later he came down again and entered her room. As he passed through the doorway he discharged a revolver. Her husband jumped from his chair, exclaiming "I'm shot," and ran into the bedroom, the door of which he locked after him. Münzberg pursued him, and burst the door open. The witness and Mrs. Everts, affrighted by the scene, ran into the court-yard, but on hearing a second shot the witness ran back and saw Münzberg holding her husband against the casing of the bedroom door. She took hold of him and tried to wrest his revolver from him. During the struggle her husband got free and ran out of the room. Münzberg then threatened to shoot her, and she let him go. He pursued her husband. She next saw him standing by the body of her husband, which was lying in the street. Mrs. Anna Everts corroborated the testimony of Mrs. Lindhauer, and added that she followed Lindhauer and Münzberg into the street, where she saw the latter fire a shot into the prostrate body of the former. She also saw him pull the trigger of his revolver twice subsequently while pointing the weapon at the dead man, but the weapon was not again discharged.

Other witnesses were examined, but their testimony was not important until Miss Josephine Bodkin was put upon the stand. She is the young woman who shamed a crowd of cowardly men by attacking Münzberg as he was endeavoring to fire a second shot into the body of Lindhauer, and wresting the weapon from him. She told her story in a natural manner, and did not seem to understand that her heroism had made her an object of admiration. She said that as she was walking in Forsyth-street, she saw a tall man, pursued by a shorter one, run out of an alley, cross the street, and fall down. The shorter man discharged a revolver while running, but did not hit the other. When he reached the fallen man he fired a shot into his head. Horrified by the act, she ran across the street and grasped the man with the revolver by his right wrist. Holding his right hand up, she took the pistol from it, and put it behind her back. He tried to recover it, and in his attempt grasped a bracelet upon her wrist, breaking it and cutting her arm and hand. She got away from him and ran across the street, where she met a policeman, to whom she gave the weapon.

Police Captain Gastlin and Patrolman Bodell, who arrested Münzberg, testified that the prisoner told them he had killed Lindhauer to get satisfaction. Henry Mahlstadt, who keeps a bar-room in Forsyth-street, testified that on the Friday night before the murder Münzberg showed him a revolver with which, he said, he was "going for" a whitewasher. He walked up and down the bar-room muttering, and seemed much excited, but was not drunk. The case for the defense will be opened to-day.

POLICE DEPARTMENT MATTERS.

At a meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday, Inspector Byrnes said he did not approve of the conduct of Detective Ferris, who acted strangely in regard to a gold and enameled locket which was found in the possession of Herbert Edwards, a young Englishman, who tried to procure money on it in a Third-avenue pawnshop. Owing to Ferris's unofficer-like conduct the jewel became the property of a Tombs Police Court lawyer. Inspector Byrnes wished to emphasize his disapprobation of Ferris's conduct by striking him from the roll of Central Office Detectives. Ferris was transferred to patrol duty in the Thirty-fifth Precinct.

On motion of Mr. Mason a resolution was adopted calling on the Chief Clerk to report what reductions consistent with the efficiency of the service can be made in the Central Office clerical force. The Superintendent was directed to report what detailed officers can be placed on patrol duty, as many precincts are short-handed. The Superintendent of Telegraph was requested to report if the number of telegraph operators can be reduced, and to give statistics of the work performed in the office. Mr. Nichols reported that Inspector Williams had adjusted difficulties which arose out of the dumping of street refuse at One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue. Patrolman Johnson, of the Sixteenth Precinct, was dismissed the force for beating a citizen.

PASSAIC'S BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

Sheriff Van Voorhies, of Passaic County, N. J., yesterday served a summons on William S. Gutierrez, of Passaic City, for $25,000 damages in a suit for breach of promise. Mr. Gutierrez is one of the most prominent citizens of Passaic, where he is, and for several years has been, a member of the City Council, and has occupied a conspicuous position in the best society of the town. He is a member of the firm of J. M. Shaw & Co., wholesale crockery dealers in Duane-street, in this City. He is handsome, refined, and has always been looked upon as a perfect gentleman. His wife died about a year ago, leaving him with five children, the most of them grown up, and some of them married. Soon after her death it is said that he began paying attentions to Miss Lilian Abbott, a handsome young lady of 20 years, residing between Clifton and Centreville, and who is very intelligent, well educated, and accomplished. According to general report, Mr. Gutierrez became as devoted as the most exacting lady could desire, and Miss Abbott claims that they were engaged to be married during the present month. But last Summer while at Saratoga he met another young lady, to whom he immediately transferred his attentions, completely deserting Miss Abbott, and engaging himself to marry her next month. Miss Abbott accordingly demands $25,000 as compensation for her wounded feelings, and the summons in the case is returnable Dec. 3, being some days before the date set for his marriage to his latest intended bride. Such is the story as related by the friends of Miss Abbott. As the parties concerned are of the highest respectability, the suit bids fair to create a decided sensation among their respective friends. Mr. Gutierrez is about 50 years of age.

PLEADING GUILTY OF BURGLARY.

Four youthful burglars were arraigned by Assistant District Attorney Phelps, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday. Their names were Philip and George Seitenrich, brothers, aged, respectively, 21 and 16 years; George Evans, aged 18, and James Mohen, aged 18. The four prisoners were jointly indicted for burglary in the first degree, the charge against them being that on the night of the 8th inst. they broke into the residence of Mr. Charles Johnson, at No. 50 West Twenty-first-street, and carried off wearing apparel valued at $6,000, consisting of a camel's-hair shawl, rich velvet and silk dresses, a velvet cloak, lace fans, and some gentlemen's clothing. Officer Kiernan, of the Eighteenth Precinct, visited the residence of Philip Seitenrich, No. 236 East Twenty-second-street, and found the greater portion of the property stolen from Mr. Johnson. Philip admitted his guilt. Two indictments were found against him, and he pleaded guilty to both. The other prisoners, through their counsel, Mr. John O. Mott, pleaded not guilty, and the case was set down by Judge Cowing for trial on Friday next. Sentence on Philip was postponed, and it is possible he will be used as a witness for the prosecution against his confederates.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The Right Rev. Bishop Potter will visit Blackwell's Island to-morrow, and will hold confirmation in the chapel of the Alms-house at 11 o'clock A. M.

An assignment for the benefit of creditors by Samuel Friedemann to Margius Miller, with $10,556 40 preferences, was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

Jay Gould yesterday denied the story telegraphed from Washington that an agreement for the consolidation of the Union and Central Pacific Railway Companies had been signed.

There were 125 fires in New-York in October. The loss on buildings was $14,136, and on stock $61,053, a total of $75,239. The insurance was $635,315, and the uninsured loss was $3,955.

A foot-ball match will take place to-day on the Polo Grounds, One Hundred and Tenth-street and Sixth-avenue, between the Yales and University of Pennsylvania. Games commence at 2:30 P. M.

The Scottish-American Athletic Club handicap games are to be held on Thanksgiving Day, at 2 P. M., on the club grounds, Fifty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. The entries will close to-morrow.

Sub-Treasurer Hillhouse yesterday purchased $168,000 of 6s of 1880 at 102.75. During the afternoon the entire amount accumulated under Secretary Sherman's offer, aggregating $724,000, was shipped to Washington.

An exhibition of the organ in the chapel of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island is to take place on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. The exercises will consist of music, recitations, and dialogues by the inmates of the institution.

The overdue steam-ship Assyrian Monarch had not been reported at sundown yesterday. Her agents, Patton, Vickers & Co., of No. 6 Bowling Green, still think that her machinery has given out, but feel certain that she will be heard from within a few days.

The annual donation visit of St. Philip's Parish Home will take place at the Home, No. 127 West Thirtieth-street, to-day and to-morrow, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 10 P. M. Donations in money, provisions, and fuel are earnestly solicited from friends and the public in general.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday Dr. Ewing, Executive Officer of the Night Medical Service, reported that in October 38 calls had been made by 25 physicians. The Controller was requested to pay to the Cashier of the service $500 in order that the checks for pay-calls may be cashed.

The Produce Exchange has found it necessary to shore up the upper floor of the building by means of four stout temporary wooden pillars placed at the corners of the central staircase. It was found on inspection that some of the beams were sprung by the great weight daily imposed upon them.

The New-York Orthopedic Dispensary, at No. 126 East Fifty-ninth-street, has elected the following gentlemen officers for the ensuing year: Howard Potter, President; Roswell D. Hitchcock and Benoni Lockwood, Vice-Presidents; Temple Prime, Secretary; James R. Gracie, Treasurer, and R. Ray Hamilton, legal adviser.

The following-named gentlemen have been elected officers of the Nassau Boat Club for the ensuing year: President—William Brookfield; Vice-President—James Wills; Secretary and Treasurer—J. H. Giffen, Jr.; Captain—C. G. Petersen; Coxswain—E. D. Appleton; Trustees—J. H. Abeel, R. L. Reade, W. S. Wilson, W. H. Adams.

On Friday last Mr. T. W. Pierce took a cab at Drexel, Morgan & Co.'s to the Fall River boat. On leaving the cab he forgot a package containing six one-thousand-dollar first mortgage land grant bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, Nos. 501 to 506, inclusive. The coupons for six years past, which have been unpaid, were attached. Yesterday the Street was notified of the loss.

The auction sale of the books, manuscript, &c., of the late Henry R. Schoolcraft, was continued by Bangs & Co., at Nos. 739 and 741 Broadway, yesterday afternoon. Nearly all the works of any value were disposed of on Monday, and those left for yesterday went off at very low prices, ranging from 3 cents to $2 50. The larger number of the books sold yesterday were from French publishers.

Mr. Allen Schenck, of the firm of Johnson, Clark & Co., at No. 20 Union-square, appeared in the Jefferson Market Police Court, before Justice Smith, yesterday, as complainant against Henry Blum, of No. 412 East Fifty-second-street, whom he charged with having obtained $500 worth of goods from the firm by false pretenses. The case was set down for examination, and Mr. Blum was released on his parole.

Frank Hatch and Patrick Haggerty were arraigned before Justice Smith, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for attempting to rob the clothing store of Messrs. Traphagen & Co., at No. 398 Bowery, of clothing valued at $100. Hatch had formerly been employed in the store. The prisoners were captured by Officer Lefferts, of the Fifteenth Precinct, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Justice Smith remanded them for examination until to-day.

The Mayors of the following cities have been written to by Mr. George S. Baker, the Secretary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association of this City, with a view to ascertaining whether the movement so successful here cannot be introduced in other municipalities with like success: Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, San Francisco, New-Orleans, Charleston, Savannah, Lowell, Mass.; Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Newark, New-Haven, Providence, Portland, Washington, and Richmond.

The Grand Jury yesterday dismissed the complaint against William O'Keefe, of No. 673 Third-avenue, who was held by Coroner Knox for having caused the death of Christian Huebner, of No. 8 Allen-street. A dispute occurred on a Third-avenue car on the night of the 18th of September, in the course of which O'Keefe, as alleged, jostled Huebner off the platform. The latter struck against one of the posts of the elevated railroad and the car passed over his leg, causing a compound fracture of the limb. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where the leg was amputated, and on the 25th of September Huebner died of exhaustion.

BROOKLYN.

In the City Court, yesterday, Miss Della Palmer recovered $3,500 from A. H. Deering for personal injuries received by falling down stairs in one of defendant's houses, the fall being caused by a defective oil-cloth, of the dangerous condition of which Deering had been previously notified.

In the suit for absolute divorce brought by Viola Rogers against her husband, John Rogers, who is a private detective, the Referee, John C. McGuire, filed a report yesterday recommending a judgment for the plaintiff. The allegation was that the defendant is living with a woman other than his wife.

Mr. J. Shannon, of No. 165 Classon-avenue, desired to be excused from service as a juror in the Court of Sessions yesterday because the Reformed Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member, disapproved of the failure of the Government to recognize God as the author of national existence and the ruler of all nations. Mr. Shannon was not excused.

The body of the young man who committed suicide in the city park on Saturday was identified on Monday by Dr. Hugo Fertig, of No. 213 Stagg-street, as that of a young German civil engineer named Heberling. A friend of Heberling in New-York, informed the Police that the young engineer referred to by Dr. Fertig was still alive, and that consequently the remains at the Morgue were not those of Heberling.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Coroner J. R. Ackerman began an inquest yesterday, at Tarrytown, over the body of John Donohue, an old man about 60 years of age, who died last Saturday under circumstances which aroused suspicions that his death was the result of injuries received on election night from Maurice L. Fitzgerald. Donohue had been confined to his house from that evening till the day of his death. Drs. N. C. Husted and Horace Caruthers, who had attended him, testified that the deceased had died from peritonitis, but they could not assign the original cause. They found no bruises showing violence. Fitzgerald is in custody, having surrendered himself on Monday morning. A further hearing in the case will take place to-morrow afternoon.

NEW-JERSEY.

Gov. McClellan issued his Thanksgiving proclamation yesterday.

Seven Chinamen have been put to work in the Victory Silk Mill, on Lincoln-street, Union Hill. If they show an aptitude for the work, it is the intention of the mill-owners to employ others.

James Larkins, a laborer, employed by the Cunard Steam-ship Company, disappeared from his home, at No. 348 Henderson-street, Jersey City, on the 6th inst. His dead body was found yesterday floating in the "gap" at Jersey City.

A petition is being circulated in West Hoboken for signatures, asking for the pardon of Harry Eckhardt, who was sentenced to 15 years in State prison for throwing his wife out of the window, and killing her. The petition sets forth that Mrs. Eckhardt committed suicide.

A formal farewell was tendered yesterday afternoon to Archbishop Corrigan, of Newark, by the clergy of the diocese, in the large hall of the Catholic Institute, and was attended by priests from all parts of the State. The Archbishop entered in company of the Right Rev. Mgr. Doane, and was greeted with loud and prolonged applause. An address was presented to him by the Right Rev. Mgr. Doane, and the Archbishop, who was very much affected, made a brief reply. Accompanying the address was a purse containing a large sum of money.

A misplaced switch at Clifton, on the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, threw a passenger train off the track yesterday morning. The train left Paterson at 7:30, and should have switched off at Clifton to go on the Newark Branch, but was thrown off the track. As it was running at a low rate of speed, little damage was done. The passengers were shaken up a little, but not injured. Travel was delayed about two hours.

At an early hour yesterday morning Sarah Sweeny, a domestic employed in Albert G. Woodruff's house, No. 24 Camp-street, Newark, heard a noise in the house, and on making an investigation found that a burglar had broken into the premises. She raised an alarm, and the burglar fled. Subsequently, a man answering the description given by the girl was arrested in Baldwin-street, and gave his name as Henry Fenengal. He was identified, and committed for trial.

A Pennsylvania railroad freight train ran off the track yesterday morning at Marion Station, near the Bergen Cut. Several cars which were loaded with dressed hogs were wrecked and their contents scattered over the ground. The accident was caused by the overturning of a car which was loaded too heavily at the top and which tumbled over as it was rounding a curve. The actual amount of the loss is not known, but it is considerable. Travel was delayed about an hour.

Trouble is brewing between the Judiciary of Harrison and Kearney, two towns in Hudson County which adjoin each other. Kearney has no lock-up, but has an arrangement with Harrison by which her prisoners are detained in the station there until their cases can be adjudicated upon. On Monday night Constable Woerner arrested a drunken woman in Kearney and locked her up in Harrison. Yesterday morning when he went to take the prisoner before Justice Whitmore in Kearney, Police Justice Nugent, of Harrison, refused to deliver her up and said he would adjudicate upon the case himself. Thereupon the constable refused to make any charge, and the prisoner was remanded to the cells. The constable notified Justice Whitmore of the facts, and the Justice gave him a written order on Justice Nugent for the surrender of the woman. When the constable returned to Harrison he found that the woman had been discharged during his absence. The judicial differences have shaken the two towns from centre to circumference, and the end is not yet.

A NOTED BURGLAR CAUGHT.

DETECTIVE SCHMITTBERGER DOES SOME GOOD WORK—ARREST OF WILLIAM NELSON.

Detective Max Schmittberger, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, brought into the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday William Nelson, alias Robert Wilson, whom he represented to be one of the most daring and desperate burglars in the United States. The charge on which he was arrested is that he is a fugitive from justice, and is wanted by the authorities of the State of Maine. It is charged by the detective that Nelson and a companion in crime named George O'Neill were the leaders of a gang of desperate thieves, who, during last Spring and the early months of the Summer, terrorized the inhabitants of Biddeford, Me., and the neighborhood by their bold crimes. Burglaries by masked men became an almost nightly occurrence, and the staid people living in detached residences were almost afraid to retire to rest, fearing that they would be murdered in their beds. All efforts by the local Police authorities to discover the gang of thieves proved futile, and finally the people organized a Vigilance Committee, and, aided by the Sheriff of the county and the local military authorities, started in real earnest to hunt up the burglars. On July 1, Nelson and O'Neill were captured, and after a long examination were committed to the York County Jail, at Alfred, Me., to await trial. On Oct. 23 they escaped from prison by tunneling under the walls of the jail. After their flight, the Sheriff of York County sent broadcast throughout the country circulars describing the fugitives and offering a reward for their arrest. One of these circulars recently fell into the hands of Detective Schmittberger, and, knowing the haunts of the fugitives, he kept a sharp lookout for them. On Monday evening, while walking down Sixth-avenue, he saw Nelson standing on the corner of Thirty-first-street, surrounded by a crowd of his friends. Schmittberger elbowed his way through the crowd, and, putting his hand on Nelson's shoulder, told him he was a prisoner and requested him to accompany him to the station-house. Nelson shook off the officer's grasp, and, jumping back a few steps, pulled out a revolver from his overcoat pocket and levelled it at the officer. Before he could fire, however, Schmittberger struck him a blow in the face felling him to the pavement. He then jumped on him and wrenched the pistol from his grasp. The friends of the prisoner closed about the struggling pair and the detective was in a perilous position. Patrolman Gamble, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, rushed to the spot, and, driving the crowd away, assisted in handcuffing the prisoner. He was taken to the West Thirtieth-street Police Station, and on searching him there were found in his possession a new six-chambered revolver marked "J. M. Martin, New-Haven, Conn., 1878." A valuable gold watch and chain, with a ten-dollar gold piece pendent from the chain, a plain gold ring set with five small diamonds, an onyx ring and $119 in cash. The case of the watch was marked "J. T. S. & Co., 1877, warranted 18 carat." When he was arraigned in court a number of his associates were present and listened eagerly to the proceedings. The detective informed the magistrate that he had telegraphed to the Sheriff of York County, Me., but had not received a reply, and the prisoner was accordingly remanded until to-day.

THEFTS BY A SERVANT GIRL.

Minna Kiesling, a German domestic, was arrested yesterday by Detective Heidelberg, of the Central Office, accused of having stolen a number of valuable articles of dress and jewelry from Mrs. Josephine Rothschild, of No. 124 East Seventieth-street. During her service at Mrs. Rothschild's a great many articles, chiefly belonging to that lady's wardrobe, disappeared. The girl Minna was not suspected, but was discharged for some other reason. She then entered the service of Mrs. Bondy, a lady who was spending the Summer at Rockaway. During her sojourn there Mrs. Bondy missed a pair of diamond ear-rings valued at $500, which were subsequently found in Minna's trunk. She was at once discharged, but Mrs. Bondy, to avoid trouble and annoyance, failed to prosecute her. Three weeks ago Mrs. Bondy and Mrs. Rothschild met at the house of a friend, and in the conversation Mrs. Bondy related the particulars of the theft of the diamond ear-rings. Mrs. Rothschild spoke about the losses she had sustained by an unknown thief, and on comparing notes it was discovered by Mrs. Rothschild that Minna, who had been in her service when she was robbed, had stolen Mrs. Bondy's jewels. This was the first intimation that Mrs. Rothschild received that Minna was dishonest. She carried her information to Police Head-quarters, and Detective Heidelberg was detailed to search for the girl. He succeeded on Monday in finding her at No. 32 Stuyvesant-street. Justice Smith granted a search warrant, and yesterday her trunks were searched. Two lace parasol covers, point lace collars, two opera-glasses, and a number of other articles which were identified by Mrs. Rothschild as her property, were found. The value of the property recovered is $250. There are a large number of articles still missing. The girl will be taken before Justice Smith to-day for examination.

SUICIDE OF A SING SING CONVICT.

Benjamin Meyer, a convict in Sing Sing Prison, was found, about 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning, hanging by his neck in his cell, suspended by a rope from a large spike in the wall. He was discovered by the hall boy, and had evidently been dead some time. Coroner Ackerman, of Dobb's Ferry, held an inquest in the afternoon. The prison physician testified that the deceased had died from strangulation, his neck not having been broken. He also said that the prisoner had been given to fits of melancholia and despondency, for which he had treated him, and by cheerful conversation he had tried to make him forget his troubles. He attributed these fits to his incarceration, and, at times, thought he was not in his right mind. The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by hanging while while laboring under temporary aberration of mind. Meyer was sentenced by Judge Barrett from this City on Feb. 7, 1880, to two years and six months' imprisonment for obtaining goods under false pretenses. He was one of the firm of Hirsch & Meyer, of No. 25 White-street, who bought large quantities of woolen goods on credit, and sold them at a greatly reduced rate for cash. It is a matter of doubt whether they ever intended to liquidate their indebtedness. At last Meyer was arrested, tried, and sentenced for obtaining goods under false pretenses. It is claimed that he was made a scapegoat for many others, and active steps had been taken to secure his pardon. He had prepared a voluminous statement of the whole case, and was to come to this City this week to testify against Hirsch. At the conclusion of his testimony he expected to receive his pardon. He was only 28 years of age.

IT IS ALTOGETHER WRONG to trifle with a Bad Cough or Cold when the risk is so great and a remedy so sure, prompt, and thorough as DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT can be readily found.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Egypt, from Liverpool.—G. Grayrigge, the Rev. F. Babbitt, Mrs. Babbitt, Col. T. Allston Brown, Mrs. Brown, Miss Edwards, Charles Barton, Mrs. Barton, Mrs. Morris, Spencer Roden, John Lawrence, W. J. Hall, Miss S. W. Bacon, J. Ferry, D. C. Ripley, Mrs. Ripley, Miss J. F. Ripley, D. H. Brown, A. Lindsay Tritton, Mrs. Tritton, Miss M. Tritton, Miss C. Tritton, Master R. Tritton, T. Woodhead, W. F. Brown, Mrs. Brown and child, J. H. Smith, Mrs. Dufton, Miss H. Dufton, Miss M. Dufton, Master T. Dufton, Miss Dean, Miss Wadman, R. E. Barker, Mrs. Barker, Mrs. S. W. Shaw, Master H. Shaw, Master A. Shaw, Miss Amy Shaw, Miss Beatrice Shaw, Miss M. Pollard, Miss Tilson, Miss Hedrig Hagg, D. J. Le Grew, Mrs. Le Grew, F. Rawolle, Mrs. Rawolle, P. Higgins, Mrs. Higgins, Miss H. E. Stans, C. Borie, J. K. Valentine, Mrs. Valentine.

In steam-ship Anchoria, from Glasgow.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Henderson, Miss Henderson, Miss Fannie S. Rice, Mrs. Marta Stratton, Mrs. Emma V. Smith, Dr. G. F. Shirmer, Charles Shirmer, John Buchanan, James M. Christie, Hugh Ritchie, James H. Balmain, R. H. Frisch, Luigi Dell Oro, George Aitken, John Aitken, Esther Campbell, Robert Currich, James Dow, James Kiernan, Christian Miller, John T. Miller, George Miller, William Miller, Miss Carnduff, Isabel Murray, Andrew MacKwen, James McFadden, James McNelly, Mary and Rachel Soullin, Jane and Mary Sinclair, William Maitland.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16.—The Western Union time ball was to-day dropped correctly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:50 | Sun sets.....4:41 | Moon rises..5:07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Sandy Hook..7:43	Gov. Island..8:31	Hell Gate..9:51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK............TUESDAY, NOV. 16.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Devonia, (Br.,) Young, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Neptune, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock; England, (Br.,) Andrews, Liverpool, F. W. J. Hurst; George W. Clyde, Winnett, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Gallia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool, Vernon H. Brown & Co.; City of Bristol, (Br.,) Delamotte, Bristol, Eng., Peter Wright & Sons; F. W. Bruns, Foster, Baltimore, J. S. Krems.

Ships Lord Lytton, (Br.,) Dakin, Sharpness, Eng., J. W. Parker & Co.; Jeanie Landles, (Br.,) Collins, London, Henderson Bros.; Carisbrooke Castle, (Br.,) Hamilton, London, W. D. Morgan; Oakland, Purington, Shanghai, China, Salter & Livermore.

Barks Sea Crest, (Br.,) Prout, Seville, C. W. Bertaux; Hama, (Norw.,) Jorgensen, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Sarah S. Ridgway, Townsend, Sydney, N. S. W., R. W. Cameron & Co.; Cintra, (Port.,) De Barra, Oporto, Lawrence Johnson & Co.; Nellie M. Slade, Jones, Jr., Philadelphia, Vernon H. Brown & Co.; Albion, (Norw.,) Nielsen, Hull, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.; Giuseppina Accame, Martino, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship State of Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Ritchie, Glasgow Nov. 4, with mdse. to Austin Baldwin & Co.

Steam-ship City of Savannah, Fleetwood, Savannah Nov. 13, with mdse. and passengers to George Yonge.

Steam-ship Louisiana, Gager, New-Orleans Nov. 10, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Anchoria, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow Nov. 4, and Moville 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Egypt, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool Nov. 3, via Queenstown 4th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Bermuda, (Br.,) Fairclotb, Bermuda Nov. 12, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co.

Steam-ship City of Atlanta, Woodhull, Charleston 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Boaz, West Point, Va., with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Twilight, Warland, Hong Kong 133 ds., with sugar, &c., to R. E. Moring & Co.—vessel to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Ship Bonanza, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Dennis, Pillau Sept. 7, and Greenock Oct. 21, with old rails to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Æolus, (Ger.,) Berding, Konigsberg 36 ds., with old iron and rags to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Nina Figlia, (Ital.,) Pollinari, Cork 34 ds., in ballast to Townsend, Vlasto & Co.

Bark Francesco Gargiulo, (Br.,) James, Sagua 18 ds., with sugar, &c., to L. Modio, Jr., & Co.

Brig Nellie Ware, Farnham, Nassau 11 ds., with logwood to J. B. Brown—vessel to J. O. Ward & Co.

WIND—Sunset at Sandy Hook, light, W.; thick off shore; at City Island, light, N.W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Weser, for Bremen; Arizona, for Liverpool; Bhiwindda, for Cardiff; George W. Clyde, for Charleston; Wyanoke, for Norfolk, &c.; barks Brodrene, for Hamburg; Gutenberg, for Bremen; Frank, for Cadiz; Rusoer, for Les Sables d'Olonne; Rothesay, for Cork; brigs Fraternidade, for Madeira; Emily, for Aquin; Francisca, for Ponce, P. R.

Also, via Long Island Sound, brig Westmoreland, for St. John, N. B.; schrs. Newport, for Windsor, N. S.; Diadem, for Boston.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, Nov. 16.—The steam-ship City of Washington, Capt. Timmerman, from New-York, arr. here at 7 P. M. on the 15th inst.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Anchored at City Island, bound out, bark Sea Crest for Seville.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Sld. 13th inst., G. W. Wolff, for New-York; 15th inst., Rowland Hill.

Arr. 8th inst., Sendemanden, having had bulwarks and stanchions damaged; 10th inst., John Bunyan; 13th inst., Bakraa, Geestemunde, Peruvienne; 14th inst., Abel, Capt. Omdahl; Chimoes, Columbus, Ecuador, Grant, Grimaldo, Sidon, Tetens, Tillie Baker, Transatlantic, Venere; 15th inst., Aftenstjernen, Balder, the latter at Dover; Carmelia, Daisey, Erminia, Emanuel, Kingsport, Lena, Thor, Capt. Jensen; 16th inst., Bertie Bigelow, British Princess, Capt. Johns; Caterina Capurro, C. Boschetto, Cicero, Cyprus, Capt. Laver; Hope, Capt. Kelly; John Patterson, the latter at Dover; Laraica, Regulus, Seaward, Wilhelm, Capt. Kruge; Antoinetta Ottone, Captain Peter Bahl.

The steam-ship Celsus, (Br.,) Capt. Peacock, from New-York Oct. 24, via North Sydney, C. B., has arr. at Newcastle.

The steam-ship Cherubini, (Br.,) Capt. Irvine, from New-Orleans Oct. 28, via North Sydney, C. B., Nov. 1, has arr. at Reval.

The steam-ship Gilsland, (Br.,) Capt. Pringle, from New-Orleans Oct. 25, has arr. at Liverpool.

The steam-ship North Britain, (Br.,) Capt. Owens, from New-York Oct. 24, has arr. at Antwerp.

The steam-ship Rochdale, (Br.,) Capt. Rick, from Savannah Oct. 27, has arr. at Bremen.

The steam-ship Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Capt. Holsen, from New-York Oct. 31, for Copenhagen, has arr. at the Isle of Wight, short of coal.

The ship British Princess, (Br.,) Capt. James, from Quebec Oct. 8, has arr. at Liverpool. She lost her deck load on passage.

The ship Geraldine, (Br.,) Capt. Walsh, from Baltimore Oct. 25, for Waterford, has been spoken, having lost her rudder-head.

The brig Sophia Cook, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from Workington Nov. 3, for Baltimore, has been towed into Queenstown, having lost her fore-mast and maintop-masthead.

The bark Balder, (Swed.,) Capt. Wallin, from Philadelphia Sept. 26, for Rotterdam, which arr. at Dover on the 15th inst., landed 10 men of the crew of the bark Burgermeister Schwing, (Ger.,) Capt. Seager, from Chatham, N. B., for Queenstown, previously reported abandoned at sea.

The steam-ship Cornwall, (Br.,) Capt. Williams, from New-York Oct. 30, has arr. at Bristol.

The General Transatlantic Co.'s steam-ship Amerique, Capt. Joucla, from New-York Nov. 4, has arr. at Havre.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16.—The steam-ship Swiftsure, (Br.,) Capt. Gibson, from New-Orleans Oct. 30, via North Sydney, C. B., has arr. here.

MOVILLE, Nov. 16.—The Allan Line steam-ship Nestorian, Capt. Stephen, from Montreal Nov. 1, for Glasgow, has arr.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 16.—The American Line steam-ship Illinois, Capt. Shackford, from Philadelphia Nov. 7, has arr. here, on her way to Liverpool.

B. ALTMAN & CO.

SPECIAL SALE

OF

Ladies' Black Silk Suits,
Ladies' Colored Worsted Suits,
Misses' Suits and Cloaks,

AND

Ladies' Underclothing.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,
Nineteenth-st. and Sixth-av.

A FEW

HUNDRED IMPORTED

SUITS

Now selling at prices that make it an object to see them.

CAMEL'S-HAIR SUIT, embroidered cashmere and silk trimming, imported to sell at $40; now selling for $25.

CAMEL'S-HAIR SUIT, trimmed with velvet, imported to sell at $40; now selling for $25.

CAMEL'S-HAIR SUIT, embroidered silk trimming, imported to sell at $60; now selling for $45.

WORSTED-HANDKERCHIEF SUIT, with plain trimming, imported to sell at $48; now selling for $30.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway and Twentieth Street.

HECKER'S
PERFECT
BAKING
POWDER

PURITY AND STRENGTH GUARANTEED.
AN EXPERIENCE OF OVER THIRTY YEARS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF BAKING POWDER FOR USE IN MAKING SELF-RAISING FLOUR WARRANTS US IN OFFERING THIS AS A PERFECT BAKING POWDER.
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.
GEORGE V. HECKER & CO.,
CROTON FLOUR MILLS, 203 CHERRY-ST., N. Y.

Wei De Meyer's
CATARRH
CURE. One package is generally sufficient. A real cure of Catarrh for $1 50.

The 500,000 Dollar
FIRE IN CHARLESTON.

BURNING OF THE
Commercial, Wharf and Cotton Press Co.'s Warehouses.

In the fire Oct. 17, 1880, which destroyed property of over half a million dollars value, our books and papers were preserved in a HERRING'S SAFE.
The test was a severe one, and we are well pleased with the result.
HENRY CARD, President,
Comm'l Wharf and Cotton Press Co.,
Charleston, S. C.

HERRING & CO.,
SAFES,
NOS. 251 AND 252 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CURTAINS.

B. L. Solomon's Sons

ARE NOW OFFERING AN UNUSUAL FINE LINE OF ANTIQUE, RENAISSANCE, COLBERT, RUSSIAN, BRUSSELS POINT, AND MADRAS LACE CURTAINS, ALSO, PLUSH AND TAPESTRY PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
29 Union-square, corner 16th-st.

THE
WEEKLY TIMES
WILL BE SENT
To any address in the United States
ONE YEAR
FOR
ONE DOLLAR.